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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Thanks to the discovery of Pasteur, the average mortality in France in cases of persons bitten by rabid dogs has been lowered from 15 to 3 per cent.

The total number of marriages upon Friday in England is only five per cent. of the whole number, showing the influence of the superstition regarding the day.

Japan has celebrated the 2555th anniversary of the coronation of the first emperor of the country, "an affair," comments the New York Witness, "which makes our little 250th anniversaries seem insignificant."

A Judge Garry, of Chicago, who presided at the trial of the Anarchists in that city, recently decided that it is not libellous to apply the term "Anarchist" to another, since the mere term itself does not necessarily impute any offence to him.

Some missionaries in Africa are greatly troubled by the fact that the natives are not at all eager to adopt the dress of white men. Not even the converts are willing to wear the amount of clothing which, according to missionary ideas, is essential to respectability.

Spain's population has grown incredibly during the last decade. There has been an increase of about one million people during thirteen years. This astonishing growth is attributed in a great measure to the success that has attended the changes in the hygienic condition of the large cities and towns.

Says the New York Telegram: Geographically the Maritime Provinces of Canada belong to the United States. They are in a state of turmoil over the disregard of what they consider their rights, and the annexation feeling in Newfoundland has grown so that the local government is alarmed. Those provinces will be the first to apply for adoption into Uncle Sam's family.

It is estimated that the steam engines of the world amount to 10,000,000 horse-power; that these use about 12,000 tons of coal per hour on the average; that gas lighting consumes 10,000 an hour; gas engines, 4,500 tons; iron smelting, 5,000, and other metals, 4,000 tons an hour; other factories, 5,000 tons; and domestic heating, 10,000 tons an hour; more than 50,000 tons an hour altogether.

This has not been a lucky century for rulers. Those who have been assassinated are two of our Presidents, in 1865 and 1881; Emperor Paul of Russia, in 1801, and the Russian Emperor Alexander in 1881; the Sultan Abdul Assiz, in 1876; President Balta, of Peru, in 1872; President Morales, of Bolivia, in 1873; President Morena, of Ecuador, in 1875; and President Gill, of Paraguay, in 1877.

No sentiment of the recent American Stanley dinner in London aroused more enthusiasm, declares the New York Times, than the little speech of Surgeon Parke when he told the story that when Stanley was ill on one occasion he said: "Doctor, put up the Stars and Stripes and cheer me with something bright to look at, that I may die under the American flag." Stanley's speech was clear cut and forcible, but there was a sense of disappointment that the American side of the African events was not more strongly marked, especially as his reception by the Americans in London surpassed in magnificence and cordiality anything that had gone before it.

"A Southern paper laments in an extremely mournful tone," states the Chicago Post, "that the alligator is rapidly disappearing, and that, like the buffalo, it will soon become extinct. There are good reasons to suppose that this is a fact. The buffalos of the plains were destroyed by thousands as soon as the railroads opened up their haunts to the sportsmen, and the rush of people to the Southern winter resorts is having the same effect upon the alligators. The slimy saurian is eagerly hunted by tourists, and his offspring are rudely torn from their homes to be put in Northern aquariums and zoological gardens, where they pine away and die. In addition to these inroads upon the species, thousands of alligators are killed every year for their hides, which make an attractive leather.

"Yet, while the alligator may some day disappear from American fauna, his loss may be borne with a considerable degree of resignation. Except by the southern winter resorts, where he is now quite an attraction to visitors who like to shoot him, he won't be greatly missed. He is no such animal as the noble and handsome buffalo, whose inevitable extinction may well be regretted. His personal features have never been admired; his mouth—well, everybody laughs at his mouth—while his habits are uncleanly and disgusting. In spite of the regretful tone of the southern paper, the alligator is an animal that can easily be spared."

What Do You Think?

Could we straighten each loop and each tangle,
That time interweaves in Life's skein;
Could we garner each long-vanished moment,
And live our lives over again—
Would we sail in an ocean unruffled,
And never be stranded or sink,
Or lurched 'gainst the rocks in our blindness?
How would it be? What do you think?

We might pilot ourselves by the ledges
That once almost shattered our boat,
Avoiding the dangerous waters
Where once we were tempted to float;
But taking another direction
And leaving each perilous brink,
Would we pass each breaker in safety?
How would it be? What do you think?

Life's ocean is strewn with the flotsam
Thrown overboard out of her ships,
And never a pilot so skilful
But sometime the figurehead dips
In the spray dashing over the breakers;
And strange if he hears not the clink
Of the prow breaking in on the ledges,
How many escape, do you think?
—[Katherine H. Terry in the Housewife.

BESIEGED BY MONKEYS.

A TALE OF INDIA.

Duty had taken me to Dharmsala, a hill station considerably west of Simla. On the return journey I turned off the main road at Kangra. The object of this excursion was to see a neighboring shrine, much venerated by the Hindoos and called Jwalamookhee. The native pilgrims, who come in thousands, lodge in the open air under the trees and cook their own food; the rich bring tents for their accommodation. But there was no place for Europeans to lodge in except the usual "district officers' bungalow." This is always a small house, with two or three rooms, built and furnished by the government, and put in charge of a man servant, who both looks after it and attends to the wants of those who occupy it. In it the officers whom duty takes to such out-of-the-European-world's places, lodge and transact business during the few days of their periodical visits. To this bungalow, therefore, we went. On telling the caretaker who we were, he opened the house; and, while I went in and indulged in a very needful and refreshing wash, he attended to my horse. These preliminaries being over, we sent him into the town, for the double purpose of procuring us some food and of inquiring from the priests at what hour we might pay the temple a visit.

The main road passes through a dense wood not 100 yards from this house, which was more than half a mile away from the nearest part of the town. From the road a narrow avenue had been cut among the trees to a small clearance around the house, otherwise it was quite buried in the wood.

When the caretaker left me I found the house stuffy and damp. It had probably not been opened or aired for days. The stillness around was oppressive. Not a sound was heard except the munching of our horse in the neighboring stable or the rare cry of a bird in the trees. There was nothing in the house to read, and nothing to do. Moreover, I had had a long ride and felt rather stiff in the legs. So rising from the chair I strolled out of the house. After walking listlessly around it, and pacing the small cleared space in front, I followed the avenue to the main road, and, then returning, passed into the wood, immersed in my own thoughts. It was literally a "twilight wood;" for though it was nearly noon on a bright August day, the trees stood so close and the leaves grew so thick that scarce a patch of sunshine lighted up a few favored spots. The giant branches of the grand old trees more than touched; they interlaced and formed a leafy canopy overhead, with just here and there a rent, to admit a ray of light and to give a glimpse of the bright blue sky above.

Sauntering under these trees, I suddenly became conscious of noises in the branches above me. I looked up and about; but, though the branches stirred and the leaves moved, I could see nothing. I was not, however, long left in doubt or speculation. A monkey, a large male, dropped from a branch to the ground at a distance of about thirty feet in front of me. As he reached the ground, he squatted on his heels, resting both his hands on his knees and gazing fixedly and solemnly at me. His gravity upset mine. Then near him another monkey dropped down; a third and a fourth followed. It began to rain monkeys. In tens, in scores, in hundreds; old, middle-aged and young; large and small; males and females—many of the latter carrying babies, some on their backs, others in their arms—kept dropping from the trees around me. I was standing under a mighty giant of the forest, and against its trunk, some five feet in diameter, I set my back, as the monkeys in their hundreds squatted down in an irregular semicircle around. They did not go behind the tree, for its trunk was much wider than my back, and they chose to sit only where they could see me. Around they left a clear space, but at the distance of about thirty feet they sat, huddled close together, in several rows, 600 and more in number.

It may be said in passing that monkeys are sacred animals in India. They are fed and protected and allowed to roam at large with impunity. Vast numbers infest Dilhi, Agra, and other large towns. At Benares they are a perfect plague. In so favorable a situation as Jwlamookhee, they naturally multiply beyond reckoning, and people the woods in sufficient hordes to account for the hundreds that now surrounded me. At some distance beyond, several young monkey urchins, which preferred play to curiosity, kept suspending themselves from the branches in long living chains, holding on to each other's hands or tails, and swinging themselves pendulumwise to and fro. They were not the small, puny creatures generally seen in European menageries, but the real, genuine Indian Hanooman of which race the large and strong males stand when erect, fully four feet in height. There were many such, among others of smaller size, in the crowd around me.

It had not taken three minutes to form that solid semicircle of monkeys. They had come down as thick as a shower of hailstones, but so softly and gently had they descended to the grass and leaf-covered ground that scarcely any noise had been made. For a short time they sat motionless and silent, staring hard at me, and a baby monkey, having made a noise, was instantly smacked by its mother in a most human fashion. They looked at me, and then they began to chatter—first one, then a few together, then many at once, finally all in a chorus. They talked, chattered, jabbered, discussed, argued, shouted, and yelled, gesticulating meanwhile, making faces and grinning. Suddenly there was a dead silence for a short interval, during which they gravely stared at me harder than ever. Every now and again one or another or several at once would grip, snarl, and growl at me, showing their large canine teeth. Again the chattering discourses would be renewed.

The laughter with which I had greeted the first of my visitors died a very sudden death, for my curiosity to watch their behavior did not prevent my realizing the fact that I was not in a very safe position. Even one or two monkeys would be difficult enough to deal with, if they chose to attack a man, for, though small, they are extremely muscular and agile, and it would be harder to prevent them from biting and tearing than it would a mad dog. True, I knew that one or two would hardly dare to attack a man, but when hundreds crowded together around one stranger the circumstances were far from encouraging. Here I was, unarmed, nothing but a light riding whip in my hand, surrounded by hundreds of monkeys, to which my white face and European dress were evidently objects of as much aversion as curiosity. Natives they did not mind, but Europeans they seemed to regard with the hatred due to intruders.

I fully realized my danger, but continued calm and collected, and reasoned the position out with myself. The only chance of safety was to remain quietly against this friendly tree, silently observing the monkeys, careful to give no offense or provocation, watchful to give them no advantage over me till the return of the caretaker or some other chance came to my aid. Had I attempted to strike them or to frighten them, or to break through them or to flee from them, I have not the slightest doubt that I should not now be writing this account. Their enormous numbers would have emboldened them to any act. I should have been quite helpless in their grasp—would, indeed, have been pounced upon by scores of them, overpowered, bitten and torn to pieces. So, making a virtue of necessity, I kept up a bold front, watched, waited, and prayed.

In one of the intervals of silence, the great monkey that had first arrived, and that seemed to be one of the leaders, suddenly hopped nearer to me, two feet or so. His action was immediately imitated by all the monkeys forming the front row of the semicircle, while those behind closed up as before; and the semicircle contracted around me by two feet in the radius. More chattering and gesticulating followed, more growling and grinning, with intervals of silence. They had a great deal to say, and they all said it, and it was all about me, too, for they frequently pointed at me with their hands, and snarled and gnashed their teeth at me. Again they contracted the semicircle as before. And so they kept gradually coming nearer and nearer, and growing more and more excited. Still I remained quiet and silent, and still in the distance the monkey youths played the mad gambols of their living pendulum, heedless of what engaged the attention of their seniors. All else was silent—no sign of man.

The semicircle had gradually contracted to within fourteen or fifteen feet of where I stood; the monkeys indeed were so near that in two or three leaps they could easily have jumped upon me. I felt decidedly uneasy; wondered how they would attack me, and when? From the right, or the left, or the front? By jumping on me from a distance, or waiting till quite near? Then I wondered whether the caretaker would return in time to stave off the assault, for I was still quite close to the house. Of the dreadful results of the attack, if once made, I had not the slighest doubt. Still I remained leaning immovable against the tree, calm and cool, facing them straight, looking fully into their faces, all in turn, and showing outwardly no sign of flinching or alarm. Yet I began to think that it was now only a matter of a few more minutes. Before a quarter of an hour at the furthest they would be within touching distance of me. They would be sure to begin to handle my clothes; and whether I permitted it, or resisted, or tried to fly, I would with equal certainty be attacked and killed.

But my deliverance was at hand. In the midst of one of their most noisy discussions—or did it only seem more noisy because they were now so near?—they one and all became suddenly silent and perfectly still. They seemed to be listening attentively. I listened, too, but at first could catch no sound anywhere; the stillness of death was all around, for even the young monkeys had ceased their tricks. What could have disturbed and silenced the noisy throng? Or what did they now purpose? Next from afar off came the loud cry of a monkey—evidently the warning call of a scout on outpost duty. Then, first faintly from afar, and then gradually nearer and louder, came down the main road through the wood the welcome sound of the clatter of a horse's hoofs at a swift walking pace. This it was which their quicker ears had detected long before I had heard it. They kept their ground for a few moments more, but their attention was now evidently divided between me and the approaching horse.

Again, and nearer, the scout's cry sounded through the wood. There was an immediate stampede. One and all the monkeys rushed off to the neighboring trees, and, scrambling up the trunks and into the branches, they were in the twinkling of an eye lost to sight in the leafy canopy overhead. They had disappeared in their hundreds as rapidly as they had come, and almost as silently, save when the rustling among the leaves indicated their course as they passed from tree to tree and fled further into the wood.

I waited still against the tree till the horse and his rider—a mounted policeman going his rounds—had come quite near. Then I made for the house and bolted myself in, thankful for the timely arrival and involuntary aid of the unconscious patrol. Unknowingly, but providentially, he had saved my life.—[Chamber's Journal.

The Prime Minister of China.

Li Hung Chang is the prime minister of China, and though he wears a pigtail and wooden shoes, and dresses like a woman, he must be ranked with the great statesmen of the world, with Bismarck, Crispi, Gladstone, etc. If he did not live in a land of such invincible conversation he would do great things for the vast empire over which he is virtually the practical ruler. But China has awakened considerably from her lotus dreams under the stimulus of his genius. He believes in railroads, commerce, and education. It is said that he has contemplated vast schemes of conquest. The late General Gordon and the present Lord Wolseley of England have both expressed a fear of a European invasion from the inumerable hordes of China. Led by such a born leader of men as Li Hung Chang, such an invasion would be a formidable affair. Li Hung Chang was a warm personal friend of General Grant and had many pleasant interviews with the American general during his visit to China in his trip around the world.—[Yankee Blade.

Taxed to Wear a Beard.

In Russia Peter the Great compelled his subjects to pay a tax for the privilege of retaining their beards. It proved to be an unpopular law, but was rigidly enforced, and those who would not or could not pay were forcibly deprived of this ornament.

During the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV great care was taken of the beard. When the gallant of those days went to spend an evening with his sweetheart he usually provided himself with wax for his whiskers, sweet-scented oils, and in fact every necessary article for the lady to use in combing and dressing his beard. What an agreeable pastime it must have been. If the custom were to be revived what a falling off there would be in the number of barber shops.

When the practice of shaving was again revived in Europe instrumental music was employed in barber shops to amuse customers while waiting their turn.—[Washington Star.

Vindicated Himself.

Mabel (mischievously)—Do you know something I heard about you the other day? I heard you wouldn't say 'Boo' to a pretty girl.

Tom (heartily)—Boo!—[Munsey's Weekly.

PRECIOUS STONES.

What Causes the Varying Colors In Diamonds.

A Magnificent Necklace, and a Stone Worth $100,000.

No one has ever succeeded in discovering the causes that produced a diamond. No one has ever produced a diamond, although the diamond has been analyzed and everyone knows that it is pure carbon. In the same mine will be found diamonds of almost every shade of color as well as the perfectly white stones. Speaking of these colored diamonds, now so fashionable and in such demand for odd rings, Mr. Farnham, connected with a large jewelry house in New York, said to a Herald reporter:

"While no one knows positively what caused the carbon to crystallize into a diamond, it is thought that the first crystallization is absolutely white. Then by the action of nature in alternate heat and cold the diamond was sent through the whole gamut of color, the darker it is the harder it gets. Some black diamonds have been on the wheel for years without making any visible impression on them. The stones are found in all colors. I will show you," and taking from the safe little square packages of tissue paper Mr. Farnham unrolled them, and with forceps laid on a piece of white paper first a perfectly white diamond, and then in succession a blue-white, a pink, a green, a tan, a straw, a marigold, an olive, a brown, a cinnamon, a very rich dark brown and a black.

"Now the shades of some of those stones," continued he, "are so delicate that one not accustomed to them would be unable to tell them apart. Take the straw and the marigold. Separately you can hardly see the difference. Put them down together and the difference in color is instantly perceptible. For these stones we have equally as many colors of gold. The color in the gold is controlled by the alloy used. The different shapes of these stones is peculiarly interesting. All colored stones are cut in fancy shapes. There is a briolet, there a pear shape, there a square, a sexigon, a cone, a cube, with one of the ends drawn out into a point. The elliptical and the double rose cut are very fashionable and much used in fancy rings. We are today making up as many and as beautiful fancy rings as were ever made in the time of Louis XVI., the time of the rage for fancy rings.

"I have a necklace made of briolet shape diamonds, with drilled points, that I want you to see," said Mr. Farnham, ringing a hand bell. On being told what was wanted a messenger brought in a blue box, inside of which around a circular platform was the necklace.

"This is as fine a piece of work as can be done in Europe. The mounting of each diamond only covers the extreme point of the diamond. The hole is so small that a piece of sewing silk will just go through it. The hole is drilled with diamond dust and a small piece of tempered steel. It is very laborious work, and only two men in the world today can drill diamonds. Their names are not even known, and a few firms control their work.

"If we wanted a diamond drilled we could not do it ourselves, but would be compelled to send to Europe to the firms controlling the drillers. The original cost of drilling in years gone by was much less expensive than the work done today. Those stones have probably been drilled for over a hundred years.

"The kind of work? Why, the mounting is called enamelled and gold tracery, and is really as fine a piece of work as can be done anywhere. I have been all over Europe, in all the museums, and seen all the private collections, and you would not find a more beautiful piece of work in any of them, not even excepting the celebrated Hermitage at St. Petersburg, Russia.

"Another thing that may be of interest to you is the cleaving of diamonds. After the cutter determines the table and girdle of a stone he probably sees that he can cut off quite a piece and not injure the size of the stone at all. This cleaving is polished up and used as a covering for miniatures, and is called portrait brilliants. We have them here all the way from the size of a small French pea to that of a ten cent piece.

"We have a large stone here," concluded Mr. Farnham, "called the Tiffany yellow double decked brilliant weighing 125 3-8 carats. It is the finest and largest yellow diamond known in the world. It is nearly 20 carats larger than the celebrated Kohinoor. Yes, of course it is for sale, but it is pretty expensive—over $100,000."

Neglecting Her Privileges.

Mr. Fangle (admiringly): "What an exquisite carriage Mrs. Simcoe has?"

Mrs. Fangle: "Has she? Why, she's always walking when I see her."—[Epoch.

Asia's Climate Becoming Colder.

A recent writer in the North China Herald, of Shanghai, says that the climate of Asia is becoming colder than it formerly was, and its tropical animals and plants are retreating southward at a slow rate. This is true of China, and it is also the case in Western Asia. The elephant, in a wild state, was hunted in the eighth century B. C. by Tiglath Pileser, the King of Assyria, near Carchemish, which lay near the Euphrates in Syria. Four or five centuries before this Thothmes III., King of Egypt, hunted the same animal near Aleppo. In high antiquity, the elephant and rhinoceros were known to the Chinese; they had names for them, and their tusks and horns were valued. In the time of Confucius elephants were in use for the army on the Yangtze River.

A hundred and fifty years after this, Mencius speaks of the tiger, the leopard, the rhinoceros and the elephant as having been, in many parts of the empire, driven away from the neighborhood of the Chinese inhabitants by the founders of the Chou dynasty. Tigers and leopards are not yet by any means extinct in China. The elephant and rhinoceros are again spoken of in the first century of our era. If to these particulars regarding elephants be added the retreat from the rivers of South China of the ferocious alligators that formerly infested them, the change in the fauna of China certainly seems to show that the climate is much less favorable for tropical animals than it formerly was. In fact, it appears to have become drier and colder.

Mexican Habits and Traits.

A. E. Davis, who has just returned from a trip to Mexico, told a New York Press man that for three days, at the mines where he is interested, the thermometer registered 138 degrees of heat at an altitude of 7500 feet above the sea. The temperature changed sixty degrees in a single night. Mr. Davis has spent two months in Mexico, traveling over nearly every portion of it accessible by rail. He praises unstintedly the educated people there, but said about the people that the masses of them were the most dirty and filthy and repulsive he ever saw anywhere. One old man whom he met, and who professed to be 90 years old, said he had not washed himself, except his hands and feet, for twenty-five years.

"He looked to be 200 years old," said Mr. Davis, "and I was fully prepared to believe from his filthy appearance that he had never been even so much as sprinkled with water. I regard the black men in this country as infinitely superior in nearly every particular to the working Mexicans.

There is a peculiar trait of Mexican character which I can hardly comprehend. You may give a Mexican a bag of gold to take to a given place for you. It may be five hundred miles away. If he accepts the trust you will find your gold delivered unless the man is killed on the way. But the moment he has passed it out of his hands he would stab the man who has it and rob him of it, if the opportunity occurred."

Are Quakers Declining?

After all, the disciples of George Fox and Robert Barclay are not dying out. So, at least, we are assured by "A Quaker," whose letter is published in Murray's Magazine. It is admitted that during the first half of this century the decline in numbers of the Society of Friends was very rapid; but then for a good many years past the accessions by "convincement" have been every year so greatly in excess of the secessions that, notwithstanding the very low marriage rate and the very low birth rate, and some emigration, there is yearly a steady though slight increase in their numbers in Great Britian. In Ireland the great majority of the Quakers are said to be Unionists, and the society is dwindling through emigration to England and America. In the United States, on the other hand, the Quakers, we are told, are increasing in number somewhat rapidly, especially in the South and West, and mainly through accessions from other religious bodies.—[London Standard.

Watch Springs.

"How long will it last?" asked a man of a jeweller, who had just told him that he would have to have a new spring in his watch.

"Maybe a week; maybe a year or two," answered the jeweller.

"But this one has lasted four or five years," said the man, protestingly.

"Yes, but they don't make that kind of springs nowadays. It really does seem as though they had lost the art of tempering watch springs. I sent out a hundred dollar watch the other day brand new, just from the factory, and the spring broke within twenty-four hours. The manufacturers have spent thousands of dollars within the past few years experimenting to get back the old quality for the springs, and they have failed. The springs seem to be getting worse rather than better."—[New York Sun.

Irrigation Water.

Professor Culver, of the Dakota University, in relation to irrigation water by means of wells, gives deductions as follows:

One inch of rainfall gives 860 barrels to the acre.

One inch of rainfall gives 550,400 barrels to the section.

One inch of rainfall gives 2,814,400 barrels to the township. (Six miles square.)

The average rainfall of the Missouri valley is about 20 inches, probably a little more in the region under discussion. Multiplying the number in above table by 20 we have the following results:

Twenty inches of rainfall gives 17,200 barrels to the acre.

Twenty inches of rainfall gives 1,100,800 barrels to the section.

Twenty inches of rainfall gives 436,288,000 barrels to the township.

Suppose it is desirable to double this amount by means of wells, and suppose a well flowing 100 barrels a minute be taken as a standard. Such a well furnishes:

One hundred barrels a minute, 6000 barrels an hour, 144,000 barrels per day, 52,560,000 barrels per year.

Making a division, we find that it would require seven such wells in each township, provided that all the water is used in the township, none escaping to the lower levels. It is not probable this latter would be true. Nor is it believed that it would be necessary to double the present rainfall. One-half of that amount, if kept under control, would be ample.

Superstitious Wall Street Speculators.

The superstitions of gamblers is an old theme. And if anything would induce me to class my Wall street friends in that category it is the wide prevalence of fads and beliefs of that nature among them. There are some large operators in the street who if the market is going their way could not be bribed to change the suit of clothes that they happen to be wearing at the time. I know one member of the Stock Exchange, a three-times millionaire, who would cancel all his orders in the market if he met a beggar in the morning and did not have change wherewith to bestow alms on him.

In several offices one or more rather dubious samples of the genus homo are allowed to find a resting place and occasional "tips" in money, because, forsooth, they are regarded by the head of the establishments as "mascots." There is one superstition, moreover, that all the Street believes in—that is, that a rainy day is suitable to a bear market and that bright sunshine is peculiarly fitted for bull operations. There may be something about bad weather calculated to keep people away from Wall street, and thus help the bears, but I have noticed that no amount of sunshine could keep prices from tumbling when they had a mind to do so.—[New York Star.

Relics of America's Wild Beasts.

Ten years ago a good buffalo head sold for $15 to $40. The price now ranges from $75 to $400. There has not been a green buffalo head in Denver for three years. But it is expected that Buffalo Jones's domestic buffalo herd in Kansas will occasionally add a new head to the market. Rocky Mountain sheep are not very numerous, and the handsome head of that animal brings from $35 to $100. Mountain sheep are sold in pairs, when the taxidermist has saved the whole animal, and they sell for $350 a pair. Elk heads sell from $35 to $300 each. Grizzly bear rugs bring from $35 to $200 each, black bear as high as $75. The cinnamon and brown bear are common and not so desirable, and the best will not sell for over $50.—[Kansas City Journal.

The Sleigh in Which Napoleon Fled.

Bruno Gansel, of Chicago, has the sleigh in which Napoleon made his flight from Russia in 1812. It is an ancient and worm-eaten affair, little care having been bestowed upon it of late years, and attached to it are three little silver bells. Napoleon rode in this vehicle to a little Silesian town, where he exchanged it with Gansel's father for a light traveling coach. Gansel has documents attesting the genuineness of the sleigh.—[Argonaut.

Remarkable Census Coincidence.

A remarkable coincidence is reported from West Virginia. A census of Elm Grove was taken, preparatory to incorporating the village as a town, with the following result: Number of males over 31 years of age, 148; number of males under 21 years of age, 148; number of females over 16 years of age, 148; number of females under 16 years of age, 148; grand total, 592.

White Soap the Best.

If you would know the injuries and burning effect of highly perfumed soaps, discontinue their use for one week, substitute white castile, and one subsequent trial of the so-called bouquet soap will suffice for its doom. A good white soap is not only the cheapest but the best for the health of the skin.—[New York World.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

TRADE nines are all the rage in Boston.

WILMINGTON has released old Jack Nelson.

THE New York League team is in a most crippled condition.

DISCIPLINE appears to be greatly lacking in the New York League team.

Two deaf mute teams played a game at Des Moines, Iowa, a few days ago.

JOE O'ROURKE, of Baltimore, is the smallest player in the Atlantic Association.

CAPTAIN COMISKEY, of the Chicago Players' Club, is said to be in very poor health.

"POP" SMITH, of the Boston League Club, has struck out twenty-five times this season.

BROUTHERS, of the Boston Players' team, struck out but three times in 102 times at bat.

DORAN, of Baltimore, is beyond all doubt the pitching surprise of the Atlantic Association.

WHEN the season was only about one-third over several organizations had gone to pieces.

WHOLESALE fines inflicted on the St. Louis players has had a tendency to disorganize the team.

THE Boston Brotherhood stock is booming. Offers of $175 and $200 a share have been refused.

ONLY two bases have been stolen on Mike Kelly, of the Boston Players' Club, in twenty games.

FOUTZ, of the Brooklyn League Club, is considered an absolutely sure hitter with men on bases.

THE attendance at the games in Philadelphia has been several times larger than in any other city.

THE college teams are evidently more in sympathy with the Players than they are with the League.

PETE BROWNING is the only Cleveland Brotherhood player who is doing steady work with the bat.

HOPPORD, of the New Havens, has caught more games thus far this season than any other catcher in the country.

JOE HORNUNG is doing the most timely hitting for the New York League Club, as well as the most effective sacrificing.

IT took just one hour and fifteen minutes to play a recent Newark-Worcester game, which is the shortest time of the season.

DEACON WHITE, of the Buffalo Players' team, is forty-two years old. Jim O'Rourke, of the New York Brotherhood team, is thirty-eight.

IN a warmly contested game of baseball on Eastern Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., the last of the series and to play off a tie, Yale defeated Princeton by six to five.

ELMER SMITH, in a game at Minneapolis, Minn., recently, reached his base on balls six times out of as many turns at the bat. That about beats the record.

RUSIE won fifteen out of nineteen victories of the New York League team. Poor field support and weak batting are the main reasons for most of his defeats.

THE grand stand at the Pittsburg grounds of the Players' League will accommodate 10,000 persons. It was built for a jockey club, and is said to have cost $30,000.

THE idea of taking two teams through Texas and Mexico at the end of the season will be carried out, as George Munson is already making contracts for the trip.

SOME ball players are made of remarkably stiff material. Jack Rowe had a rib cracked in a game on Decoration Day, yet he did not discover it until four or five days later.

A PECULIAR play occurred in a Brooklyn-Boston game. Brodie drove the ball on a line to the box in the third inning. It bounded off Lovett's foot right into Foutz's hand at first. That's one way of getting an assist.

FRED PFEFFER, of the Chicago Brotherhood Club, attributes the falling off in attendance at New York and Brooklyn to the horse races. He says: "The people there are all racing crazy, and no other sport, without the stimulus of gambling, has a chance."

SAYS Manager Schmelz, of Cincinnati: "I think it serves no purpose for the Brotherhood people to claim that they are making money. It is too apparent that they are not. Since the opening of the playing season in April, and after the first few hurrah games, the attendance has been most miserable, and both organizations are losing money."

PLAYERS' LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	34	20	.630	New York	27	25	.519
Brooklyn	28	28	.500	Pittsburg	25	26	.490
Philadel'a	29	25	.537	Cleveland	21	27	.438
Chicago	28	23	.549	Buffalo	15	36	.294

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cincin'ati	36	16	.692	Boston	29	25	.537
Brooklyn	31	21	.596	New York	23	31	.426
Philadel	33	21	.611	Cleveland	16	33	.327
Chicago	27	23	.540	Pittsburg	13	38	.255

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Athletic	37	17	.685	Toledo	22	27	.449
Rochester	33	21	.611	Columbus	28	26	.519
Louisville	27	23	.540	Syracuse	21	31	.404
St. Louis	25	27	.481	Brooklyn	15	36	.294

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Worcester	28	16	.636	Wash'g'n	25	24	.510
Baltimore	26	14	.720	Jersey City	21	20	.412
N. Haven	34	14	.708	Hartford	13	33	.283
Newark	28	24	.538	Wilm'g'n	10	39	.204

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THERE are six Wilsons in Congress.

WASHINGTON has thirty-four counties.

HAWAII is talking about annexation.

THE British census will be taken in 1891.

EDUCATION in Peru is compulsory for both sexes.

THERE are 40,000 primary schools in Russia.

THE Virginia debt question is nearly settled.

GEORGIA will produce 30,000,000 watermelons this year.

RUSSIA'S trade with China has suffered an enormous decrease.

IT is said that 26,000 Chinese embraced Christianity last fall.

THE iron production of this country is increasing at a rapid rate.

TOBACCO raising has been undertaken in Georgia with gratifying success.

THE cholera has appeared in Southern Russia, and is making its way westward.

REAL ESTATE values have increased $5,000,000 in five years in Roanoke, Va.

FROM present appearances there will be an abundant crop of apples this year.

MANŒUVRES on a great scale will be executed by the Russian Army in August.

IT is estimated that 35,000 colored people have left North Carolina the past year.

THE soda famine in England is likely to start up operations at Salt Lake, Utah.

THE sugar crop in Cuba shows an increase of about 100,000 tons over the preceding year.

SEVEN census enumerators were arrested in Minneapolis, Minn., for padding their returns.

THE LABOR WORLD.

ALL Denver (Col.) building workers won eight hours.

NINE THOUSAND miners are on strike in the St. Etienne district in France.

CHICAGO belting manufacturers are opening up a big trade in South Carolina.

A SCORE or two of fertilizer factories are being erected in South Carolina and Florida.

IN nearly all Russian factories the employes are required to work thirteen hours per day.

THERE are forty brick machines in Philadelphia, each of which can make 30,000 bricks per day.

A BROOKLYN (N. Y.) employer settled a strike by paying the $200 owed the union by eight of his men.

THERE are 45,000 colored people in New Jersey whose children are without an industrial training school.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) tin and sheet-iron workers struck for $3.50 for outside work, $3 for

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Tuesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

PROTECTION SHOULD BE EXTENDED.

From one end of the country to the other the air is burdened with the cries of discontent by those who do the manual labor of the land, and not entirely without reason. Strike follows strike, and when each and all are settled, the great cause of complaint still remains. The trouble is that while we protect our manufactured products the *men who make them are not.* European goods are kept out of our markets by a tariff—and that is right—but a steady stream of cheap labor is permitted to flow into our labor markets and crowd out the intelligent American workman—the man who is the head of a family, who rears his children in a spirit of patriotic love for their country and infuses them with the true spirit of Americanism. It is upon these the perpetuation of our free, republican government by and for the people must depend.

Thousands of men are coming to America yearly whose only idea of liberty is personal license, who have not the faintest conception of what a government by the people means in its broadest sense, who do not even learn to speak or read the English language, who form a mass of ignorance and political corruption that swayed by demagogues and bribe givers, threatens to overthrow the virtue of the ballot as a means of ascertaining the true will of the people in matters of general and public policy.

It is time to call a halt. In the first place we do not need more labor in America. We already have enough to develop our resources as rapidly as it can be done to advantage, and, in the second place, we have already more than can be thoroughly Americanized and converted into healthful and safe members of the body politic for years to come. Let our passport system be rigidly enforced so as to check the undesirable class of immigrants, and let our naturalization laws be so amended that a man cannot become an American citizen until he can read and write English, can explain our system of Government, can tell who George Washington and Abraham Lincoln were and what they did, and has been here long enough to feel that this is his country and that he has an interest in perpetuating its free institutions unsullied.

THE MEASURE OF PROSPERITY.

The measure of our prosperity as a nation is the value of the labor products we create, of the cattle and horses, the wheat, corn and cotton, and other agricultural products we raise, of the articles we manufacture, and of the useful and precious metals we mine. When all our diversified industries are profitably carried on together, when the soil, the mines, and the forests are all laid under contribution to add to our wealth, when the stock industry is fairly remunerative, when wheat and corn bring a fair price, when there is a demand for the products of our mills and factories which keep them in operation, every one is prosperous, and individual prosperity makes a prosperous whole. But none of these have ever happened during any of the eras of free trade in this country.

Not long since the Democrats were howling about the surplus in the Treasury, and clamoring for its reduction; and now that the Administration is, by wise and necessary imbursements, reducing the surplus, these same howlers are yelling themselves hoarse over the "raids which are being made on the Treasury." It is about as impossible to satisfy the average Democrat as it is to please a crank.

While the dominies are endeavoring to answer the Biblical conundrum, "What shall I do to be saved?" men of the world are compelled day in and day out to answer the question put to them by the under dogs of existence, "What shall I do to live?"

The House Committee on Education has ordered a favorable report on the bill introduced by Mr. Cheatham, of this State, to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools.

Because of the facts as referred to in the article on the unequal representation in Congress, a very large portion of the people of the country complain. And is it any marvel that they should?

Thomas B. Reed is still the Speaker! It turns out that he wasn't even unhorsed when the shout of his political enemies went up that he was down in the dust.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE TARIFF.

Every intelligent reader of our political history is conversant with the fact that in its treatment of the Tariff question the Democratic party has always been a party without intelligent principle. Its theory that government is a necessary evil, the scope of whose action is to be limited as much as possible, inclines it naturally to Free Trade. But it has had enough experience of the practical exigencies of the American Nation to make it hesitate as to the wisdom of acting on this maxim. As a consequence, it has been halting between two opinions from the first—its theory inclining it to Free Trade, and common sense drawing it in the opposite direction.

This finds illustration, says a recent writer, in the lives of all the eminent leaders of the Democratic party. Jefferson and Madison began as Free Traders to end as consistent Protectionists, Calhoun and Cleveland began as Protectionists and ended as Free Traders. Jackson shuffled back and forth across the line with a general inclination to Protection. Every policy in turn has been taken under the patronage of the party, and the only thing certain about it is that it will stick to nothing.

In the recent treatment of the tariff the Democrats have displayed the old vice of their party. They have had no standing ground of principle from first to last. The tariff laws they have proposed have been a curious medley of contradictions and absurdities, which even surpassed their masterpeice, the Tariff of 1846. A scientific economist, on reading one schedule, would have supposed that its authors were the staunchest of Protectionists; on examining another he might have thought them extreme Free Traders.

Twice the party groped in the dark to find a principle of Tariff revision, and thought it had found it. The first was Mr. Morrison's plan of Horizontal Reduction; the second, Mr. Mills' proposal of Free Raw Materials. Both these, however, were discovered to be preposterous when applied to the details of the Tariff, and both were partly abandoned by their champions before their bills reached the House.

BETTER READ THE CONSTITUTION.

At the recent State Convention of the Alabama Democrats the following declaration was promulgated:

We hold that any interference on the part of the federal government in the selection of our senators and representatives in Congress is a usurpation of power unwarranted by the constitution.

It is difficult to imagine that all the Democratic statesmen of Alabama are ignorant of the constitution of their country. If they are their ignorance is inexcusable. If they are not, their defiance of the constitution is impudent and insulting. The first article of section four of the Constitution of the United States says:

The times, place and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

If that section doesn't confer power upon Congress to regulate the time, place and *manner* of holding elections for Representatives, then words have lost their meaning. The people who are so quick to protest against a National election law as an unauthorized interference on the part of Congress had better read the constitution of their country.

Grover Cleveland never once used a United States vessel for a pleasure excursion during the four years of his Presidency—*Democratic Exchange.*

We don't remember about that, but we distinctly recall the fact that in 1888 he made a trip to the headwaters of Salt River in his own private yacht The Free Trader.

Senator Sherman and ex-Governor Fitz Lee are horseback riding at Natural Bridge—*Exchange.*

That may account for the peculiar changes of weather we have been experiencing.

"The work of the census enumerator" after the returns are all in will be to get a club and go after those who have traduced him.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1890.

This has been an important week in the House and one long to be remembered. After an unusually exciting time over the Senate free coinage amendment to the silver bill the House by a vote of 135 to 151 refused it concurrence to that amendment, and asked for a conference on the bill. Had the Democrats voted solidly in favor of free coinage, as they did last week, the amendment would have been accepted; but in addition to a number who absented themselves when the vote was taken, there was a respectable number that voted against the amendments, more than enough to offset the republicans who voted for them.

As soon as the silver bill was out of the way the House took up the Federal election bill, and the exciting fight over the measure is now in full swing. The present programme is to debate the bill until next Wednesday when a vote will be taken. The bill will pass the House unless something now unforseen shall occur to change the sentiments of a large number of republicans; but those best posted on legislative probabilities say that it will not pass the Senate at this session, even if it is taken up by that body, which is extremely doubtful.

The President threw a little bombshell into the House this week by telling several republican members that if the House accepted the Senate amendments adding more than $4,000,000 to the River and Harbor bill, which carried nearly $21,000,000 as passed by the House, he would feel compelled to veto the bill. Quite a number of people believes that he intends to veto the bill anyway.

Mr. Blaine's idea of an amendment to the McKinley tariff bill providing for reciprocity with the South and Central American countries continues to be an absorbing topic of conversation, in spite of the important happenings of the week. It is strongly favored by the President, and is gaining ground very rapidly in Congress and unless all surface indications are at fault, the Senate will certainly adopt it, and it will have an excellent chance of passing the House also. The more it is discussed the more friends it makes; it promises to afford relief not only to the overstacked manufacturer, but also to the great agricultural interests of the country by enlarging the market for our products. It is by no means a new idea with Mr. Blaine; it was only the legitimate outcome of the plans he began when Secretary of State under the late President Garfield, and which would have been carried out under that administration had not the assassin Giteau shot Gen. Garfield.

The House committee on Reform in the civil service is preparing to make a general investigaton of the workings of the present civil service law, and Commissioner Roosevelt has brought down a shower of criticism upon himself by writing a letter to the committee suggesting how it should be conducted. Such a letter was hardly in good taste, whatever may have been the motive which inspired it.

Inequalities of Representation in the House

The official count of the votes cast for the election of Representatives to the Lth Congress shows that the State of Kansas elected seven Representatives by a poll of 271,521 votes, while Mississippi also sent seven Representatives to the same Congress—the same number—but they were elected by only 44,958 votes. The State of New Jersey also elected seven Representatives, who required 229,373 votes for their election; while on the other side Georgia's ten Representatives were elected by 27,475 votes. Connecticut elected four Representatives by 123,105 votes; and four Representatives, from different Congressional districts, from the State of Ohio were elected by 151,523 votes, while only 16,563 votes were necessary to seat the Representatives from four Congressional districts in South Carolina. The VIth Congressional District of Ohio elected one Representative by 38,920 votes; or 11,445 more votes than the whole State of Georgia gave her delegation of ten Representatives. It required 36,864 votes to elect one Representative in the XIIth district of Ohio; 9 383 more than Georgia cast for ten members composing her delegation. The XIIIth district of Ohio gave its single Representative 39,315; 11,840 more than Georgia cast for ten. Of the eleven congressional districts of Michigan, ten cast, each of them, more votes for its Representative than were found necessary for the election of the ten from the "Empire State" of the South. Oregon's one Representative was elected by 54,954 votes, or more than double the number polled for the whole Georgia delegation. In the XIth district of Illinois it required 34,266 votes to elect one Representative while in Georgia 27,475 elected ten. No less than 39,117 ballots were required to send only one Representative to Congress from the 2d district of Connecticut; 11,742 more than elected the whole Georgia delegation. The great State of Indiana sent thirteen Representatives to the Lth Congress, who were elected by 461,987 votes, while Georgia and Mississippi sent together no less than seventeen Representatives to the same legislative body, who were elected by only 72,428 votes; while in Vermont it required more votes to elect her two Representatives than were necessary in Georgia for the election of ten. The Empire State of New York has thirty-four Congressional districts, thirteeen of which—the 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29—gave, each of them, more votes to its Representative than Georgia give to her ten; and so this suggestive comparison might be extended through the list of all the Northern States.

Praise for the Anti-Trust Bill

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The prompt reception by the House of the conference committee's report on the anti-trust bill is praiseworthy. During fourteen years of Democratic ascendency in Congress not a movement was made towards a suppression of trusts, though every Democratic orator and scribe has made ostensatious deprecation of their existence. But in the first session of Congress Republican in both branches a legislative measures for the suppression of these great evils makes its appearance, and sugar trust certificates make a fumble of seven points a day.

Cancer.

To B B B (Botanic Blood Balm) has been given the credit of curing that terrible sympton of hereditary blood poison called cancer.

Allan Grant, Sparta, Ga., writes: A painful sore came on my lip which was pronounced epithelial cancer by prominent physicians. I also had much pain and great weakness in the back. Eight bottles of B B B healed the sore, gave me strength and made me well."

G. F. Kellar, Wrightsville, Ga., writes: "B B B is curing an ulcer on my nose said by all to be a cancer."

John A. Greer, Athens, Ga. writes: "For ten years I have been a sufferer from a cancer on my face, which discharged offensive matter. Nothing I tried gave relief. Finally I gave B B B a trial. The discharge gradually decreased and the cancer grew less until now there is nothing left except a scar."

One Way to Get a Strong Delegation.

Buffalo Commercial.

The Maine Republicans are in splendid shape, and are wisely renominating their Congressmen. They are fortunate in being represented at Washington by men who command respect and are worthy to be kept on continuous service.

Not Satisfied With Solid Facts.

Washington Post.

It looks as if the Census Bureau would have to go behind the returns to satisfy those cities which cannot produce the population they bragged of.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact you must have it to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and oust the demon dyspepsia and install instead eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and all diseases of liver, stomach and kidneys. Sold at 50c and $1 per bottle by A. Wadsworth, druggist.

A Badly Depraved Fair.

Burlington Free Press.

Sunday school Teacher—What can you say about the moral condition of Sodom?

Pupil—He was a thundering bad man, but not quite so bad as his wife Gomorrah.

FOR THE BLOOD, Weakness, Malaria, Indigestion and Biliousness, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.

STATE NEWS.

Edenton jail now contains four prisoners.

Seventeen candidates are in the field at Goldsboro for the position of county clerk.

Lieutenant Governor Holt has just harvested the poorest wheat crop he ever saw.

There has been more hay and clover raised in Wake county this season than any other since the formation of the county.

Judge Shipp, who has been very ill at his home in Charlotte, is now considered out of danger.

Forty out of 102 students at Davidson College during the last term are candidates for the ministry.

John Weeks, his wife and six children were poisoned at Charlotte by eating canned beef, and are critically ill.

Goldsboro Argus says: Interest in the meetings at the Presbyterian Church is anabated. There are large congregations especially at the night meetings.

Raleigh News & Observer says: The Governor's mansion is putting on a handsome front and already the improvements begin to show off to fine effect.

The new government building at Wilmington will be completed next month. It is said that ten or fifteen thousand dollars of this appropriation will be available for fixing up the grounds.

A special from Greensboro says: State Treasurer D. W. Bain in jumping from a moving train here fell under the car, and but for the presence of mind of a bystander, who caught and pulled him back, would have met a horrible death. He was badly hurt.

Mr. W. G. Upchurch, of Raleigh has two dairy farms; one on which he has seventy odd Jerseys, known as "Woodland," and at the other farm thirty-five Devons. One of these farms is known as 'butter" and the other as "milk" farm. Mr. Upchurch ships butter to the city of Richmond.

On the 23d ult, at Washington, the warehouse of the E C D line was totally destroyed and from it the fire was communicated to the large warehouse of L R. Fowle & Son, which was also consumed, together with fifty hogsheads of molasses, thirty bales of hay and thirty barrels of kerosene. The loss to S. R. Fowle & Son was between $3,000 and $4,000. Another large warehouse belonging to the same firm was also totally destroyed.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Democrats Won't Laugh Long.

Don't Worry.

The Democrats will have to get all their laughing done on the silver question now, for it won't be half as funny for them when they begin to devise ways and means to place Grover Cleveland on a free coinage platform. He is on record as emphatically opposed to even an increase of silver coinage.

Notice!

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, NORFOLK & NORTH CAROLINA CANAL COMPANY, Norfolk, Va., June 20, 1890.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal, Formerly the Dismal Swamp Canal, will be closed for improvements on the First Day of October, 1890. For further particulars apply to HENRY ROBERTS, Gen'l Superintend't, No. 9 Lowenberg Building, Norfolk, Va.

Marshal's Sale.

By virtue of a decree issued by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina in the 18th day of June, 1890, to me directed, I hereby give notice that I will, on Saturday the 5th day of July, 1890, at 12 o'clock M., at Elizabeth City, N. C., sell to the highest bidder for Cash, the sloop Curtie Matilda, her tackle, apparel, furniture, etc.

J. B. HILL, U. S. Marshal.
By THOS. P. WILCOX Deputy U. S. Marshal.

Notice!

Notice is hereby given that I have purchased the entire stock of merchandise of D. M. Tate, at Kitty Hawk, N. C., and that I will continue the business at the old stand. The old stock will be sold at cost in order to make room for new and larger assortments of goods.

All persons indebted to D. M. Tate will settle with me, and those having legal claims against him will present the same to me for payment.

W. J. Tate.
SUCCESSOR TO D. M. TATE
Kitty Hawk, N. C., June 18, '90.

NETS FOR '90-91.

The Gloucester Net & Twine Company

Invite business for 1890 and '91 for Gill Nets, Traps and Seines, with Seine Twine of the best grade they can make, as good, they believe as the best, and as low as faithful work can be offered at. Cuts and unreasonably low prices invariably invite low grade of goods. The long experience of the under writer is an assurance that the

Best Goods

are the most economical to the poorest Fisherman.

Our Mr. Charles B. Ladd, who has already made a very interesting visit to the Fisheries of the Sound, and is thoroughly acquainted with the process of making Nets and arranging them agreeable to the orders of Fishermen, will have charge of the supplying on the Sound, and I will assure the people whom I have dealt with full fifty years that we will do right in all things relating to fishing gear.

Wm. Stowe,
President of the Gloucester Net & Twine Co., and late President and 41 years in the American Net and Twine Co,
Boston, Mass.

Agent Wanted
BY A LARGE
New York Brewery
For this City and District.

Preference given to party engaged in similar line. All goods and fair commission guaranteed.

Apply, with references and particulars to Lager, care of William Young 21 Park Row, New York.

NAG'S HEAD HOTEL.

This delightful Summer Resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the

25th Day of June, 1890.

The charge for Board will be as follows:

Per day,	$2.00
Per week,	10.00
Per month, 1 room occupied exclusively by one person,	50.00
Per month, 1 room occupied exclusively by two persons,	35.00
Per month, 1 room occupied exclusively by three persons,	30.00

Special Rates to Families of Four or More Persons.

The buildings are new and comfortably arranged; furniture also new. The table will be the best, and servants attentive.

— Daily Steamer —
J. M. WHEDBEE,
Manager.

Notice

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County In the Superior Court,

Timothy Ely and Harvey Terry, plaintiff, vs. John F. Davis, Wm. J. Griffin as Administrator of D. G. Bush dec'd, and S. Morris Waln Administrator of Thornton Conrow dec'd, defendants:

The defendants above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced against the above named defendants, in the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, N. C., that a summons has been issued against the defendants, and returned not found as to S. Morris Waln as administrator, and the said S. Morris Waln as administrator will take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county to be held in Elizabeth City on the third Monday of September, 1890, at the Court House of said county and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief and judgment demanded in the complaint, This April 30th, 1890.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk of Superior Court,
Harvey Terry Attorney for Plaintiffs,

WANTED: A few more Agents in Elizabeth City for the Industrial Life Insurance Company of Virginia. It offers protection to all. Inquire at the "Gallery" of John F. Engel.

DETROIT SURE GRIP Steel Tackle Block

HALF THE COST of hoisting saved to Storekeepers, butchers, farmers, machinists, builders, contractors and OTHERS. Admitted to be the greatest improvement EVER made in tackle blocks. Freight prepaid. Write for catalogue.

FULTON IRON & ENGINE WORKS
Estab 1852 10 Brush St, Detroit, Mich

The Mormon Elders' Book on Social Strength, mailed free to married men, address F. B. Crouch, 32 Grand St., New York

Worthy & Oldfield,

MANUFACTURERS OF & DEALERS IN

Norfolk Steam Works Hand-made, Pressed, Moulded or Shaped Building and Paving Bricks.

Drain Tiles,

For Farm Drainage and small Culverts.

Cement Pipe,

For Well Curbs and large Culverts.

George S. Oldfield,

Office & P. O. Address 26 Holt St. & at works.
—Telephone No. 206.—
Manufactories, Maltby St., & B. C. Turnpike.
Norfolk, - Va.

Prompt Returns. Established 1866.

J. W. WHARTON,

Wholesale
—Fruit and Produce—
Commission Merchant,
5 Tack Street, Phila.

Oranges, Apples Potatoes, Onions, Peaches, Berries and Southern Vegetables A Specialty.

Stencils furnished. Correspondence invited.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25

SPECIFICS

16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	Ophthalmy, or Sore, or Weak Eyes	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	Sea Sickness, sickness from Riding	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	Sore Mouth, Canker	.50
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
31	Painful Periods, with Spasm	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.50

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. Humphreys' MANUAL (144 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N.Y.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—Used by all owners of Horse and Cattle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (100 pages) on treatment and care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs and Poultry—Sent free. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

ICE AND COAL!

RAWLINS, WHITEHURST & CO.

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N.C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf Agent

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

A full supply of Metallic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLR,
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents" with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,

C. A. Snow & Co.
— OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE, —
Washington, - D. C

Valuable Water Mill for Sale.

The valuable water mill, known as "Goodwin's Mill," situated in Belvider Township, Perquimans county, N. C., is now offered for sale to effect a division of the property. It is located in the midst of a fine timber section of country. The facility for transfer of timber to mill and lumber to market is good. Market for grain is unsurpassed. Mill is in good repair. Terms, $2500. $1000 cash, and $500 and interest each year for three years. Title good. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Belvidere, Perquimans county, N. C.

Sept. 9th, 1889. RUFUS WHITE

H. Hilgartner Sons
Steam
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC,

Marble and Slate MANTELS, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marole Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore St
BALTIMORE, MD.

F. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City.
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N C.

Fish Advertisements.

HINCHMAN SON & CO
Wholesale Commission Dealers

FRESH FISH, GAME, TERRAPIN, Etc,
7 & 8 DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA PA.
North Carolina Shad a Specialty. No Agents.

A. W. HAFF.
Successor to
Lanphear & Haff,
Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,
Etc., Etc.
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET,
NEW YORK.
North Carolina Shad a Specialty No Agents,

DAVENPORT & MORRIS.
WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,
RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash. On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

1890 Shad Season. 1890
J. H. Harris
— WITH —
CALEB HALEY & CO
Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.
14 Fulton Fish Market,
New York.
Special attention given to the sale of North Carolina Shad and all other choice Fish caught in the waters of the Old North State.
Stencils and stationary furnished upon application.

SAMUEL B. MILLER, CLARENCE C. MILLER
S. B. MILLER & CO,
WHOLESALE COMMISSION

FISH DEALERS,
NO. 7 FULTON MARKET,
New York.
Shad a Specialty. Stencils and stationary furnished on application.

S. L. STORER & CO,
Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
Fresh Fish,

LOBSTERS, TURTLE, ETC,
19 Fulton Fish Market,
New York.
Stencils and Stationary furnished on application.

O. S. HARDING & CO.
Wholesale Commission Dealers in
FRESH FISH

Game and Terrapin,
Special attention paid to sale of North Carolina Shad.
Nos 9, 10, 36 & 37 Dock Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Consignments solicited and Shipping Orders promptly attended to.

PRINTERS' INK.

A JOURNAL FOR ADVERTISERS.

Is issued on the first and fifteenth days of each month, and is the representative journal—the trade journal of American advertisers. It indicates to the inexperienced advertiser how, when, and where he should advertise; how to write an advertisement; how to display one; what newspapers to use; how much money to expend—in fact, discourses on every point that admits of profitable discussion. Advertising is an art practised by many but understood by few. The conductors of PRINTERS' INK understand it, and their advice is based on an experience of more than twenty-five years in placing advertising contracts for many of the largest and most successful advertisers. A year's subscription costs but One Dollar; sample copies Free. Address:—

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
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MEND YOUR OWN HOSE.

HUDSON'S
HOSE MENDER
PAT. MAY 7, 1889.

EVERY OWNER OF HOSE NEEDS ONE.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL DEVICE —FOR— REPAIRING HOSE

THE MAN WHO HAS A HOSE HE KNOWS

Just how the thing goes and will tell you it is indispensable and saves its cost several over again, making old hose as good as new.

PRICE ONLY $1.00
One box containing 6 menders, 20 Bands, and 1 Pliers sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price.
C. E. HUDSON, CATHEDRAL BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

FIFTY THOUSAND COOKING AND HEATING STOVES PER ANNUM

With MANTELS, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE, TIN-WARE, and other goods in proportion is the productive capacity of the

Phillips & Buttorff Manufacturing Co.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

THEIR STOCK of furnishings for the KITCHEN, the PANTRY, and the DINING ROOM is Immense.

WITH LARGE CAPITAL, long experience, and favorable location for the cheapest pig iron, and the lowest freight rates to all southern points, our goods are unexcelled in quality, and beyond competition in prices.

EVERY DEALER should have our Illustrated Catalogue. Correspondence solicited.

Phillips & Buttorff Mfg. Co.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

PERFUMES
—MADE FROM FLOWERS IN THE—
LAND OF FLOWERS!
DOUSSAN'S
Sweet South
In 1 oz. Sprinkler-Top Bottles,
EACH 65 CENTS.

ALSO OUR EXTRA FINE SPECIALITIES.

LYS DES INCAS! SPRING MIST!
LUNERA! NEVADA!
IMPERIAL PINK!
ROUSSEL ROSE
EDEN BOUQUET!
LILY OF THE VALLEY!
All 50 cents per bottle. PICCIOLA!

The most delicate and most lasting odors made. Our trade-mark patented on every label.

"Delicate as a schoolgirl, lasting as the day."

If your druggist don't keep them send amount to us and we will forward prepaid.

DOUSSAN FRENCH PERFUMERY CO.
48 Chartres St., New Orleans, La.

FAVORITE SINGER
Warranted for Five Years.

ONLY $20.
DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME.

EXCELS ALL.

Our Favorite Singer

Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers.

Sent on one week's trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machine. Address for circulars and Testimonials,

Co-operative Sewing Machine Co.,
310 Quince Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MELANINE
TRADE MARK
INDELIBLE INK

THE ONLY
ABSOLUTELY INDELIBLE
INK

"THE ETHIOPIAN CAN NOT CHANGE HIS SKIN NOR THE LEOPARD HIS SPOTS."

MARKING DONE WITH this INK is EQUALLY UNCHANGEABLE.

CAN NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT DESTROYING THE FABRIC.

NO HOT IRON OR SUNLIGHT REQUIRED. CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.

RETAIL PRICE, 25c.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

Writing and Copying Inks, Sealing Wax, Mucilage, Wafers, Etc.

THADDEUS DAVIDS CO.,
127 129 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

ADVERTISERS who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates for advertising space in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

WE WANT.

We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all-new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, plain statements, as often as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina, and it will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—J. B. Flora, E. F. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge, J. E. Wood and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr, Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Walter Brothers. Attorney—W. J. Griffin,

Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Gulrkin.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor, Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector Presbyterian—Rev. J. H. Johnson, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. J. S. Caldwell, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—T. B. Wilson, W. M., E. F. Lamb, Sec'y, S. S. Fowler, Treasurer,

Odd Fellows: Achorce Lodge, No. 14—Geo. W. Twiddy, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer,

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper, Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas'r.

American Legion of Honor—J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—E. F. Aydlett, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

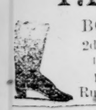
THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: F. M. Godfrey, Chairman, C. H. Robinson, D. B. Bradford, Elliot Whitehurst, and J. T. Spence. Sheriff, Tho's P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education, J. W. Albertson jr., R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

DR. R. H. MCINTOSH
Physician & Surgeon,
Office on South Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR.
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot
Patching and Mending; Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH City, N. C.

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER.
East Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Home-Made Tin-Ware,
—BY—
H. O. HILL,
The Tinner,
Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.
And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

IT'S TIME
You began to think of your Fall Trading Friend, and when you think of that, you can think of
Moses Weise's Stock,
which offers everything in the choice o Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats etc., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the buyer,
MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS
Are the lowest that can be made on all kinds of goods; the lowest prices are promised to every buyer, and I will see that the promise holds good. If you are wise
YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE.
But hustle right off and get the pick of the new Goods that are offered at
MOSES WEISEL'S,
Corner Main & Water sts, Elizabeth City

—HOTELS.—

New Albemarle House,
Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r
TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refited and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat.
The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best
Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public.
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprieto

--Eagle Hotel--
Hertford, - - - - - N, C
Joseph H. Long, Propr.
New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel.

The North Carolinian.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1890.

Be of good cheer.

Better times coming.

You can almost see the crops growing.

The first cotton bloom in this locality was reported by Capt. Sam. Waters.

Special attention is called to the Single Strap Track Harness advertised on this page of this issue of the CAROLINIAN.

The steamer "Mary E. Roberts," Capt. A. S. Conklin, is now on the line from Elizabeth City to Nag's Head. Everybody in all this section knows the genial Captain and that he will spare no effort to make his passengers feel comfortable.

A friend laid a few samples of the finest peaches we have seen this season on our table the other day. They were grown by Mr. J. C. Brown, of Fairfield. They were delicious. The crop in this locality will be almost a total failure.

Supervisor Cobb requests if any body knows of a house not visited or person omitted by the Enumerators either in Elizabeth City or any other town in his district, that the facts and names be reported to his office A full and complete census is what is wanted, and, so far as he is concerned, must be had.

Rev. J. A. Kavorkain (in English, Rev. J. A. George), a native of Armenia, will give a *free* lecture in the Baptist Church on Thursday, July 3, at 8:15 p. m. Subject: "Armenia; The Cradle of the Human Race." He is a graduate of Theology, and is now a student of Medicine. He will lecture in native costume and sing in several Oriental languages. Go and hear him.

Our friend "King Arthur," of the "Forks," and his neighbor Nolly Morgan, are the leading truckers of that locality, and both come to town bright and early every morning loaded with the products of the season, returning, with the proceeds *in cash* in their pockets, in time to do a fair days work. They authorize the CAROLINIAN to say that they think that for men willing to work, as they are, this country is equal, if not superior, to any other. There is no doubt about it

The manner in which the stock law is being enforced in Elizabeth City is becoming odious and oppressive. The evident intent was to prevent owners of horses, cattle and hogs from turning out and suffering their stock to roam at large on the public streets instead of having boys on the watch for such as accidently break out and driving the animals to the pound before the owners have time to get up with them. And country people, whose cattle have been seen browsing in the suburbs, hurting nothing and disturbing nobody, complain that boys have watched for and driven them to the pound. It is causing a feeling among the country people against the town that should be avoided. A modification in the manner of enforcing the ordinance is needed.

One of the first things that impressed us repellently when we came to Elizabeth City, over twenty-one years ago, was the offensive condition of Tiber Creek in the neighborhood of Canal Bridge on Road street. And every stranger that has ever visited our town and remained long enough to pass up that street has not only had a like impression made upon him, but he has involuntarity wondered, "Why don't the municipal authorities take steps to remove this unsightly nuisance" Obliged to pass it, going to and from our business, three times every day, we have patiently waited for the time to come when this could be done without oppressing the people That time is here. The means to do the work can now be provided for in a manner that will seriously hurt no one. And it seems to us that every citizen who has local pride in progetting the towns neatness, cleanliness and beauty; who would have all possible causes of disease production removed, and who desires that visitors shall be favorably impressed with us as a people and our town as a place to locate in, should unite in forwarding the movement now being agitated to dredge the creeks and redeem the swamps that have so long been public eyesores in the very heart of the city.

——Petitions, largely signed, will be presented to the Town Commissioners at their next meeting, asking them to order an election on the question of issuing bonds to raise $10,000 for the purpose of dredging the two creeks referred to—Tiber and Poindexter. That the citizens have a right to indicate the "improvements" they wish the money used for is clear. It not only relieves the Commissioners of responsibility and unpleasant embarrassment, but, being only public servants, they, of couse, will not hesitate to favorably respond to the manifest wish of the people.

Let there be no putting off until to-morrow. Do it NOW.

——225,000 Brick just made by Thompson & Son. Had a splendid burn, and a first-class article is the result.

When a man's temper gets the best of him it generally reveals the worst of him.

——Miles of new Dress Goods for sale at Fowler & Co. Call and examine.

Yes, it has been uncomfortably hot, but then think of the corn and the cotton.

——The all-around grocery store, where you can find what you want, is Robinson & Co's.

Our date of publication has been changed from Wednesday to Tuesday evening.

——Several Maps of the United States and the World for sale at this office at a very low price.

The farmer who keeps his productions above the average in quality finds that there is money in it.

——With all their talk, does any store give more and ask less than Robinson & Co

An experienced horseman says that improper watering and feeding kill more horses than all other causes combined.

——Thompson & Son announce that they are now prepared to fill all orders for Brick. The quality is superior, the best they have yet made, or that have ever been made here.

Mrs. Mary E. Jessop, of Belvidere, N. C., died on the 19th inst, aged 64 years and 4 months. She was a worthy member of the Society of Friends.

——WANTED: 100 Merchants to handle Fowler & Co's 25 cent wool Hats and 10 cent Suspenders.

The fixed habit of spending less than you earn—accumulating earnings, however slowly, is certain to bring a provision for later years. It is the only sure way of turning a laborer into a capitalist. Even by working on a farm at the present prices of day labor, a man may, if he choose, buy a good home in time.

—— Wise men follow the star that lead to Moses Weisels store.

So far as the CAROLINIAN has been able to learn the Census Enumerators of this District have very generally been treated with entire courtesy. The minds of some had been poisoned by reports that highly improper and impertinent questions would be asked. These, when the book was closed, would express relief and surprise by asking, "are these all the questions?"

——Buy E. P. Reed & Co's fine shoes. Fowler & Co., agents.

The chickens of the Democratic "bosses" of Edenton, like those of Elizabeth City, are coming home to roost. For partizan purposes they had the corporation boundaries so changed as to throw out about 800 of the people actually residing in the town, and now the census report, when published, will show that the population of Edenton is only 2259! Mortifying as this must be to the good people of that beautiful little city, they have those who were permitted to fix the boundary lines to hold to account for it.'

——For the same reasons, the census of Elizabeth City, when footed up, will fall short not less than a 1000 of what it ought to be, as at least that number, by the new lines made, have been thrown outside.

——If the man with the wooden leg wearing a glass eye will call at Robinson & Co's store he will hear of something to his advantage. We don't mean that the wooden leg had a glass eye, but the man had a glass eye. If this meets his eye, not glass one, he will do well to call on as promptly.

Before the next issue of the CAROLINIAN appears another anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence will have passed. It is the custom in many sections of the Union to celebrate the day of the Nation's birth with much making of joyful noises; to express the people's gladness at each annual milepost marking the ascending years of our country's freedom by the thunder of artillery and the crash of fire arms, and to greet the rising of the golden sun of liberty on this natal day with the clang of bells and the explosion of fire-crackers. And especially to Young America the "Fourth of July" has been and still is a day of almost unrestricted noise in all possible ways. All right let them jubilate and "celebrate." It will make them better men to recall the adolescent joys of the Fourth when youth is past. To us of maturer years, the thought of our growing greatness should inspire our breasts with pride and patriotism and cause us to appreciate more thoroughly as the years go by the blessings of civil and religious liberty. It is well to turn backward in thought to the original Fourth, when, amid the times that "tried men's souls," when "the golden sun of liberty had nearly set in the gloom of an eternal night," the Revolutionary fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors to the maintenance of the intrepid Declaration of National Freedom! They laid the foundations, in doubt and darkness, amid the gloom of quick coming war, of that glorious edifice of a government by the people, to which we owe the manifold blessings we to-day enjoy.

The Baptist have had an interesting Union Meeting in progress at Berea Church in Providence.

The completed reports from the Enumerators of this district are coming in. About seventy have already been received at the Supervisor's office.

Our much esteemed friend C. W. Hollowell, who is threatened with blindness, left on Monday to consult an occulist at Norfolk. We most earnestly hope that he will find relief.

There isn't a live and progressive town in the United States that hasn't issued bonds to raise the money needed for important public improvements. *But the people have the right to say what these improvements shall be.*

There are quite a number of Democratic aspirants on the "anxious seat." The political atmosphere is warming up. The Solicitor thermometer is at blood heat and

The Congressional pot
Has become "right smart" hot.

Deputy Collector W. G Pool informs us that he has just visited eleven of the counties of this district and that the farmers in all of them tell him that their crop prospects are more favorable than since the war. All appear to feel hopeful and speak encouragingly.

Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor of the Baptist Church, having preached a series of sermons on the Ten Commandments, has been following them up with a series of other special sermons, the subjects being, "Making Bread out of Stones," "Satan's Short-cut to Success;" "Buying the World at Satan's Price," etc. Crowds go to hear him.

LOCAL MENTION

Forgetting that the CAROLINIAN now goes to press on Tuesday evenings, several items were handed in too late for last week's issue.—Everybody is getting hot over the price of ice except the ice. It keeps perfectly cool.—Rev. R. B. Holder, of Columbia, dropped in and paid his respects on Thursday. A very pleasant gentleman.—Upon asking the local poet for something on the weather the other day, with the themometer up high in the nineties, he took his pencil and simply wrote:

Horrid!
Torrid!

—Quite a number of our people have been to Norfork to hear Sam Jones They came back enthused, speaking in the highest terms of his efforts.—Mrs. Trim S. White gave her Sunday school class a picnic at the Park one evening last week. A charming time is reported. Indeed, judging from the number of young people present, she must have a pretty large class.—The contract for building 600 feet of wharf at the old Ship Yard has been awarded to Capt J. F. Snell. That a good job will be done may be depended on.—Mr. H. Lee Powell, of Salisbury, Md, has located here as the book-keeper of the Toadvine Lumber Company.—The new boilers of the Messrs Jones have been put in place.—During several days last week

The little themometer smiled in glee
As the mercury upward drew
To the century mark and silently
Asked "Is it hot enough for you?"

—It is understood that the Band has accepted an invitation from the Farmers' Alliance of Tyrrell to be present at a public demonstration at Columbia on the 11th inst.—

Soon Cupid will fill up his quiver
And from the city hie;
And by mountain, sea and river
We'll see his arrows fly.

—That which is a permanent public improvement in any part of a town is, in a general sense, a benefit to the whole town.—Said a Church street denizen on Wednesday, "Whew, it's too hot to breathe," Unfeelingly responded a Water streeter: "Stop breathing, then, and you'll soon get cold enough."—Rev. J. S. Caldwell, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church, who has been off on a visit to Petersburg and other points, returned on Friday.—Several capitalists from New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, spent a part of two days here last week. They were prospecting, and appeared to be favorably impressed. On crossing Tiber Creek, at the Canal bridge, they asked, as every stranger does, "*Why don't you clean this out?*" Let it be done!—The pretty little yacht, "Vivie" was in port the other day.—C. W. Grandy and J. B. Brockett left on Saturday with their families for Nag's Head.—

She looked with dismay at the result of her baking,
And remarked, with tears in her eyes;
"If this really is angel cake I have been making,
Then why in the world don't it rise?"

—Keep cool. Let the creek drainage question be discussed dispassionately and upon its merits. Let there be no exaggeration and no ill temper.—The carpenters, brick layers, plasterers and painters are all kept busy.—"I seem to have lost my senses," remarked a woman in the Fourth Ward the other evening, "Well, didn't you say the census taker was here to-day?" inquired a lady caller.—

Sound the tocsin, the song of Progress sing,
And let its bells from every steeple ring!

—The new Town Ordinances are out.—Miss Sallie Ward, of Hertford, is visiting Mrs, J. P. Overman on Shepherd street.—Miss Kate Pailin is off on a visit to her sister Mrs. T. G. Skinner at Washington City.—The topics of lively discussion here now are: the "Creek Drainage," and "Sam Jones." There is a *pro* and *con*, but with a large preponderance in favor of both.—The Confederate veterans of this county will meet at the Court House on the 4th inst, for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year.—The time of S. J. Halstead, enumerator for this city, has been extended several days.—

Let the fact be quite well understood
That self should yield to the public good.

—The McHarney property on Dry Point was sold on Monday. J. B. Flora was the purchaser. Price $500. A bargain.—W. S. Primrose esq. of Raleigh, was here this week.—There is very little sickness reported in the city.—Mr. Joe P. Kramer left yesterday for Edenton where he has accepted, temporarily, a position in the Branning Lumber Mills. "Joe" has many friends here and they will miss him.—Among those who have dropped in the past week and paid their respects were Messrs W. Lynch, of Lilly, A. Spruill, of Columbia, J. T. Stacey, of Edenton, A. O'Neal, of Rodanthe, Capt. Wilkerson, of Newberne and W. E. Shallington, of Tyrrell

FROM ROPER:—On the 27th ult, Mr. Noah Temple, of Pasquotank, while trying to put on a belt at the Juniper Works, was caught and barely escaped with his life.—Mr. Chas. G. Speight had a valuable horse killed by a stray ball while standing in the stables.—Mr. L. G. Roper and wife will leave on the 5th inst on a visit to National Park and other points of interest in the West.—The crops are better than for many years.—The meeting at Mackey's Ferry on the 3rd inst is going to be a big affair for this section. D.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

LITERARY NOTICES.

SALVATOR:—Within the past few weeks the attention of the public has been largely directed to the winner of the Suburban "Salvator," which has also won a second race run by himself and Tenny. Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper for the week ending July 5th gives an excellent picture of the horse and also a view of the second race. These illustrations are sure to attract great attention.

In the July ARENA is a complete drama entitled "Under the Wheel," written by the talented young Boston artist, Hamlin Garland. It is something more than an entertaining social drama—a strong moral purpose lies behind it, or rather may be said to have inspired it. The opening scenes are in an over-crowded tenement in Boston; from here the actions shift to the heavily mortgaged farms of the far West, where the scenes, though strikingly unlike those in the great eastern centre, are none the less pathetic. "Bismark and his Time" is the subject of a very able and entertaining sketch by Rabbi Schindler. The learned Rabbi having spent the greatest part of his life under the German sky, brings to the subject an actual knowledge of the condition of German affairs since the iron chancellor came in power. Rev. Carlos Martyn, D. D. contributes a brilliant and suggestive paper on "Churchianity versus Christianity," which will doubtless occasion much comment and criticism. The paper is rendered all the more interesting when it is remembered that Dr. Martyn is an Orthodox clergyman as well as a popular author.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by her physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds, On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful discovery free at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

A Marvelous Discovery Free.

Superfluous Hair Removed Permanently, Instantaneously, without pain or injury to the skin by Edison's Electro-Chemical Fluid, can be applied by a child. Circulars, Testimonials and Sample Bottle sent free, on receipt of 16 cents Stamps to pay postage. ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., 46 West 14th Street, New York.

To Make Ice Water Last.

A useful attribute of paper not generally known is for preserving ice in a pitcher of water. Fill the pitcher with ice and water and set it on the center of a piece of paper; then gather the paper up together at the top and place the ends tightly together placing a strong rubber band around the coil to hold it close, so as to exclude the air. A pitcher of ice water treated in this manner has been known to stand over night with scarcely a perceptible melting of the ice.

Important to Ladies Only.

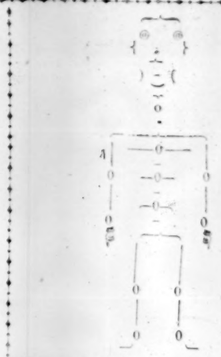
We want a woman in every county to establish a Corset Parlor for the sale of Dr. Nichols Celebrated Spiral Spring Corsets and Clasps, warranted never to break, will outwear any three ordinary corsets. Wages $40 to $75 per month and expenses; we furnish Complete Stock on Consignment Settlement Monthly; position permanent; $3.00 outfit free; inclose 18 cents stamps to pay postage, etc. Address with reference F. D. NICHOLS & CO., 381 Broadway, New York.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York.

Buckle's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.



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through trading with people who offered to undersell us.

We Make no Bones
about saying that nobody can, does or shall undersell us or beat us in any feature of
Cheapness and Quality.
When it comes to making Bargains, that is, giving the best goods for the least money, we are
Facts princeps, which is Latin for Big Injun, or The-Man-who-Gets-There.

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Groceries, Hardware, Stoves,
Tinware, China Glassware, Paints,
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Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

"Ours Has Been a Hard Fight."
"But by Industry and Perseverance."
"Honesty and Fair Dealings,"

We have achieved a glorious victory. We now have one of the largest and handsomest rooms in the State, and it is well fitted for our business, which grows larger each year, and this has not been accomplished by adopting the same name, tags on brands, that other merchants have established a demand for.

—"*We Originate and do not Imitate.*"—

And expect our reward by our own exertions and by keeping the LARGEST AND BEST STOCK to be found in the City, consisting of,
Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Hardware, Paints,
Oils, Ship Chandlery, Hay, Lime, Cement &c
Always glad to see you. Quotations cheerfully given by mail or by wire. We guarantee lowest prices consistent with best quality.
J. B. FLORA.
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CALL!
Furniture, Wares and Stationery.
I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.
Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low.
—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.—
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Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

ABSOLUTELY WATER-PROOF
O. K. BITUMINOUS BUILDING PAPER
FOR SHEATHING HOUSES.
We call attention to the novelty of its construction, it being composed of two sheets of paper with an interposed layer of water-proof bitumen or asphalt, the whole united under pressure, making a sanitary mildew-proof sheathing for the sides and floors of houses, that will last as long as the building upon which it is applied.
Experience has shown that the cheap papers commonly used for sheathing houses do not protect a building for any length of time, but soon mildew and fall to pieces, making the house drafty and damp; these defects can then only be remedied at great expense.
A Good Sheathing like the O. K. Building Paper, can be obtained at a trifling cost, and it is a waste of money to use an inferior article.
Put up in rolls 36 inches wide, containing 1,000 square feet.
SAMPLE, CIRCULAR AND PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. MICA ROOFING CO., 73 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

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ALL SIZES, STYLES & PRICES, FOR PEOPLE OF ANY AGE OR SEX.
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LARGEST BICYCLE HOUSE IN AMERICA.
AGENTS WANTED!
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A COTTON STRIKE
"No, Boss—I'll work no more, 'less you weigh your Cotton on a JONES 5-Ton Cotton Scale $60
NOT CHEAPEST BUT BEST.
Beam Box,
Tare Beam,
Freight Paid."
For terms address,
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

SINGLE STRAP TRACK
HARNESS.
Price, $17.

The Leather, Workmanship and Finish are of the VERY BEST.
SAVE MONEY BY BUYING DIRECT.
We can sell you
Harness at from $6.00 up.
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ACME MANUFACTURING CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk Southern Railroad.

SCHEDULE TAKES EFFECT, MAY 1 1890.

Mail and Express (Southbound) daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City at 11.25 A. M., Northbound, leaves at 2.35 P. M.

The Accommodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7.00 A. M., and returning, arrives at 9.20 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion Steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville,

M. K. KING, General Manager

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch as follows. From Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by C. W. & R. R. R. President street station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R. Pier 21 North river.

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Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

Norfolk & North Carolina Canal Co.,

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

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Jacob Salomonsky
The Grandest Display of
Dress Goods
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Clothing!
Ever Brought to Elizabeth City
The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the
Very Lowest Prices.
His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.
A Fine Assortment of
Gents Furnishing Goods.
Store on Water Street
Elizabeth City, - - N. C

WHO HAS NOT HAD
POOR HOSE?
I HAVE AND IT DON'T PAY.
DO NOT WASTE YOUR MONEY ON INFERIOR HOSE BUT GET THE
"SPIRAL"

300 lbs. PRESSURE
IT IS JUST AS EASY TO GET
THE BEST
IF YOU ONLY KNOW IT.
THE SPIRAL HOSE is the only reliable Cotton Hose, which is proven by there being so many Imitations. The genuine has FOUR distinguishing marks:
I. A single colored line running through it.
II. The patent mark "SPIRAL," patented March 30th, 1880.
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The "Spiral" Cotton Hose, having no outside covering to hold moisture as rubber hose does, dries like a towel. Insist on getting this Hose, as some dealers will try to sell an inferior one.
Sample free if you mention this paper.
BOSTON WOVEN HOSE CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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"PERFECTION"
CYCLES.

They are made of High-grade Material by skilled mechanics, and are
INTERCHANGEABLE
For Lady or Gentleman.
MAKERS:
Warwick Cycle Mfg. Co.
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DREW'S YEAST POWDER
FULL WEIGHT PURE
Light Bread, Tea Cakes, Biscuits, Waffles, Johnny Cake, Corn Bread, Short Cakes, Pies, Dumplings, Boiled Puddings and Buckwheat. ¼ pound cans 5 cents. Sold by Country Merchants.
Drew Manufacturing Co., BALTIMORE, MD.

TICKS AND SPARKS.

The Latest News by Telegraph and Cable.

The Louisiana House Passes the Lottery Franchise Bill.

Amid great excitement the House of Representatives at Baton Rouge, La., passed the bill amending the Constitution granting a re-charter to the Louisiana State Lottery Company for a period of twenty-five years, in consideration of a yearly payment of $1,000,000 into the State Treasury for schools, charities and levees. The vote was sixty-six yeas, twenty-nine nays. Three members were absent. Two millions of the amount is to become available in 1890 and 1891, without interest.

The bill will now go to the Senate, which is composed of thirty-six members, twenty-three of whom are outspoken in favor of granting the charter and several are on the fence. As it will be necessary to capture only one of these votes to secure the requisite two-thirds to pass the bill the same difficulty will not be experienced as in the House. As amendments to the Constitution have to be ratified by the people the proposition will be passed upon at the general election in 1892.

In the course of the debate Mr. Jackson, who had been counted in favor of the measure, said he could not vote for the bill unless the monopoly feature was stricken from it. Mr. Shattuck, the lottery leader, who introduced the bill, said he would accept an amendment to that effect. Thereupon the bill was put back on second reading and the clause giving Mr. Morris a lottery monopoly was eliminated. The bill was then put back on third reading.

Just before the vote was taken Mr. Lawton, of New Orleans, said two-thirds of his constituents were in favor of submitting this proposition to a vote of the people, and he desired to voice their wishes in the matter, but could not favor the bill unless it was considered in connection with the Newgass proposition, which offered the State $250,000 a year more than Morris did. The State should get the largest revenue possible for the franchise.

Mr. Lawton was assured that while it was too late to amend the bill at this time, when it went to the Senate that body would raise the amount fro m $1,000,000 to $1,250,000 a year. Upon this assurance Mr. Lawton said he would vote in the affirmative.

A Bad Storm in Iowa.

An electrical storm struck Dubuque, Iowa. Two inches of rain fell in two hours and the wind blew forty miles an hour down town. On the hills the velocity was much greater. The lightning and thunder were terrible and incessant. In Rockdale Valley, south of the city, the flood carried away bridges and drove people to the hills for safety.

At Thompson's Mill, Iowa, drowned cattle and horses were swept through the first story windows of Mr. Titzig's residence, and the family sought refuge in the hills. The bridge at Washington Mills, Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis Road, went down with a crash. On the Illinois Central two bridges were washed away between Dubuque and Julien, and 700 feet of track was washed out near Farley. The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City was washed out for thirty miles west and north of Dubuque.

In the city the damage done was great. Many houses in the lower part of the city were flooded with water. The damage done is estimated at over $100,000.

A Battle With Mexican Bandits.

Senor Felipe Gonzales, a wealthy merchant and rancher of Tampico, Mexico, arrived in Texas from the scene of the alleged revolutionary operations in Mexico. According to Senor Gonzales the alleged revolution is nothing more or less than a bold attempt of a well-organized gang of bandits to commit robbery. Gonzales says that the bandits, under the leadership of an ex-officer of the Mexican army, attacked a train near Monterey bearing gold and silver bullion to the United States. The train was well guarded by a detachment of soldiers, and a pitched battle resulted in which several of the bandits were killed. Their leader was captured, and has since been shot. The bandits, Gonzales declares, were Mexican refugees who crossed from the Texas side of the river near Laredo.

Cowboys Run the Town.

A reign of terror has existed at Two Hig, Texas, for several days. Twenty cowboys came in from Hill & Runnell's ranch, and they have run the town to suit themselves since.

J. W. McGinnis, a merchant, was shot. A messenger summoned McNeil's rangers, and they captured eight of the cowboys, the others escaping to the brush.

Those who escaped returned and released the prisoners, and shot all the windows out of the house of John Nicholson, the station agent, who sent the message summoning the rangers.

Killed the Entire Family.

A family feud at Yates Centre, Kan., ended in a bloody tragedy. A. H. Coe and wife lived on a farm about thirteen miles southwest of Wichita. For several years Coe and his two brothers-in-law, Nathaniel and Adrian Anglin, who had farms adjoining his, had kept up a family feud, the origin of which is unknown.

During the morning Coe went into the field where Nathaniel was working and shot him dead. He then opened fire on Adrian and shattered his left arm, leaving him for dead. He returned home and shot his wife dead. Coe then sent a bullet through his own head, dying instantly.

One Pistol Killed Both.

Miss Annie Turner, the beautiful young daughter of Judge John S. Turner, committed suicide at Groveton, Texas. Her father, who was present at the time, took the pistol from the hands of his dying daughter and killed Professor Davis. Nothing is known as to the cause of the tragedy.

Professor Davis went there last March from North Carolina and took charge of the academy. He was a good looking young man.

Suicide of a Mississippi Priest.

Rev. Father C. F. Bohmert, who has been in ill health for some time past, was found dead in bed at the parsonage adjoining St. Alphonsus Catholic Church, Ocean Springs, Miss., of which he was pastor, with two bullet wounds in his head, one behind his right ear and one in the right eye. From the surrounding circumstances it is evident that he took his own life while suffering from mental aberration.

Gold Exports.

The official report of the United States Bureau of Statistics shows total exports of gold in the five months to May 31 $4,429,458, and the total imports for the same time were $4,914,957, thus leaving an excess of imports of $485,499. The contrast is very marked with the same five months of 1889, when the exports of gold were $23,688,919 and the imports only $3,706,412, leaving an excess of $19,982,507 of exports.

Hundreds in the Sea.

A foot bridge landing from a steamer to a landing stage at St. Jean, France, collapsed and hundreds of persons were thrown into the sea. Seven bodies have been recovered and many persons are still missing. Divers are engaged in a search for other bodies.

Drowned Himself in Vinegar.

Mason Hans Halter, a young man, drowned himself in a barrel of vinegar at Vienna, Austria. He first painted his initials in red on the barrel and then plunged in. No motive is known.

A NEBRASKA CYCLONE.

Several Villages Demolished and Many People Injured.

A severe electrical storm, accompanied by wind and rain, swept over Omaha, Neb., effecting damage estimated at $20,000. Cellars were flooded and much property destroyed by water. A team of horses attached to a street car were killed. K. A. Jacobson's house was struck by lightning. He was killed and his wife and children badly hurt. The roof of the Grand Central Hotel at South Omaha was blown off and the building flooded. R. S. Kuhn's house was struck by lightning and burned. Mrs. Kuhn and two children were rendered unconscious by the shock, and were rescued by firemen from the burning building.

The town of Sweetwater, Neb., a little hamlet of less than one hundred inhabitants, was swept away by a cyclone at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. None were killed but a number were injured.

A cyclone struck the village of Pleasonton, Neb., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and destroyed every building in the place, rendering about 150 persons homeless.

THE Ohio Commissioner of Labor Statistics gives a depressing account of the condition of women wage-earners in the factories and shops of that State. He finds them underpaid, and the means, also, of reducing the wages of men, and he advocates the heroic remedy of their withdrawal from factory employment.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

ACCORDING to the census returns the population of New York city is 1,627,227. In 1880 the population was 1,200,000.

MRS. PATRICK STANTON, of Upper Prospect, Penn., was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Her husband and son were also shocked and fatally injured.

EDWARD MCCULLOCK hung himself with a clothesline from a tree in the rear of his house at Rock Glen, N. Y., because of a disappointment in a real estate transfer. McCullock mounted a tree, a limb of which grew out over a gorge whose bottom lay eighty feet below. He had calculated that if the rope broke he would be killed by the fall.

RICHARD CROKER, the head of Tammany Hall, was a witness before the Fassett Committee, in New York city, and denied all charges made against him by Patrick H. McCann, his wife's brother-in-law.

THE boiler of the tug Alice D. Carew exploded while the boat was lying at the foot of Van Brunt street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Two men were instantly killed and three others were injured.

A TERRIFIC wind, hail and rain storm, accompanied by fierce and incessant lightning, visited the Juniata Valley, Penn., doing much damage to growing crops. Three houses in Huntingdon, Penn., were struck by lightning and James Swoope was fatally injured. Miss Mary Hoffman, a twin daughter of John Hoffman, died from fright.

AUSTIN CORBIN cabled from Europe to Philadelphia his resignation as President of the Reading Railroad.

THE American Gas Investment Company, with a capital of $50,000,000, has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J.

THE New York Court of Appeals decided the Sugar Trust case adversely to the Trust; it also affirmed the death sentence of William Kemmler, upholding the constutionality of the Electrical Execution law.

THE sixth International Sunday-school Convention met at Pittsburg, Penn. William Reynolds, of Peoria, Ill., called the meeting to order.

COMMENCEMENT exercises were held at Yale and Harvard colleges.

GEORGE W. DELAMATER was nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania by the Republican Convention at Harrisburg.

THE Maine Prohibition State Convention at Portland nominated Aaron Clark, of Buxton, for Governor.

PRESIDENT SEELYE, of Amherst College, has resigned, to take effect at the end of the college year, August 31.

THE American Association of Civil Engineers met at Cresson, Penn.

WHILE filling a lamp, Mrs. Adam H. Wise, of Orbisonia, Penn., fell in a faint, and, dropping the oil can on the stove, was fatally burned. Her little son was drenched with the burning oil, and died in a few hours.

LUCIEN SPERRY, ex-Mayor of New Haven, Conn., committed suicide to save himself from criminal prosecution for embezzlement of trust funds.

South and West.

CHICAGO'S population is put by the census returns at 1,000,000.

GEORGE W. MCCREARY, Secretary of War during President Hayes's administration, died in St. Joseph, Mo., at the residence of his daughter. He had been suffering with a tumor of the stomach for some time. He was born near Evansville, Ind., August 29, 1835.

TREES were uprooted, fences swept away and the growing crops materially damaged by a severe storm in Rockingham and Augusta Counties, in Virginia.

DR. ORMOND BEATTIE, ex-President of Centre College, of Danville, Ky., died after a brief illness of congestion of the stomach. He was born in Mason County, Ky., August 13, 1815.

J. W. DELAPLANE, of Hampton, Va., with his son, daughter and nephew, was sailing; The son was knocked overboard by a collision with another boat, and in trying to rescue him the other two men were drowned with him.

A GREAT strike took place on the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago, Ill. Over one thousand conductors, switchmen and brakemen quit work because of the alleged obnoxiousness of Superintendent Russell.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the pugilist, plead guilty at Purvis, Miss., to the indictment for prize fighting with Jake Kilrain, and was fined $500 and costs. He paid his fine and was discharged.

THE entire business portion of Cerrillos, New Mexico, fifty miles north of Albuquerque, was destroyed by fire. The loss is about $100,000.

THE Illinois Republican State Convention met at Springfield and nominated Franz Amberg, of Chicago, for State Treasurer and Dr. Richard A. Edwards, the present incumbent, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

AN explosion in the Solar Refinery at Lima, Ohio, killed two men.

WILLIAM TOPOINT and Charles King were burned to death by the ignition of natural gas, for which they were boring near Glasgow, Ky.

FIVE HUNDRED railroad freight handlers went on strike at East St. Louis, Ill.

EX-TREASURER HEMINGWAY, of Mississippi, was sentenced to prison for the embezzlement of State funds.

SANDOVAL, the Mexican filibuster, and six followers were captured while swimming in the Rio Grande by United States troops and taken to Laredo, Texas.

WILLIAM BROOKER was hanged at Pine City, Minn., shortly after midnight under the John Day Smith law, which requires that all murderers shall be executed between midnight and dawn. Just before going to the scaffold Brooker made a confession, in which he accused his wife of infidelity, and said he committed the double murder in self-defence.

AN atrocious murder was committed at Morris, Ill., by burglars, the victims being Charles Decker, his mother, Mrs. Stevens, and a servant girl, Ellen Shaw.

CLAUD MCDANIEL, Prosecuting Attorney of the Canadian district, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, shot and killed James Stubblefield, an intimate friend.

THE boiler in Frank Gardner's stove mill at North Star, Mich., exploded, killing Charles Brown, Fred. Tucker and the engineer, name unknown, whose head was completely blown off, and fatally injuring four others, including the proprietor. The mill was totally destroyed.

Washington.

THE Senate confirmed the nomination of George J. Collins as Postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y., and also the following Consuls: Edward D. Roper, Jr., of Massachusetts, at Zanzibar, and William Newell, of Washington, at Managua.

THE flag on the War Department was at half-mast on account of the death of ex-Secretary McCreary. The Department was closed on the day of his funeral.

THE President approved of the allotments made by Secretary Proctor for the distribution of the $400,000 appropriated by Congress for "arming and equipping the militia" for the coming fiscal year.

A CABLE message was received at the Navy Department in Washington from Consul Garesche, at Martinique, West Indies, as follows: "Half of Fort de France burned. Martinique demands aid. Five thousand homeless people need lumber, beef, pork, flour and other provisions. Cable quickly what the States will do."

THE Census Office will tabulate the returns from large cities before commencing work on the smaller cities and towns.

THE first estimate of the population of the District of Columbia, as made by Superintendent Porter, is 228,160. The population in 1880 was 177,624.

THE Secretary of the Navy decided to send Commodore W. P. McCann to command the South Atlantic station, with the United States ship Pensacola as flagship.

THE President approved the act constituting Irondequoit Bay, N. Y., a navigable water; the act for the relief of the Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company, the act authorizing the acquisition of certain parcels of real estate in square No. 323, city of Washington, to provide an eligible site for a city postoffice; the act approving the funding act of Arizona and a number of acts granting pensions.

THE Secretary of the Interior has received a telegram stating that the Pottawotomie Indians in the Indian Territory in council signed the agreement with the Cherokee Commission, ceding to the United States Government the surplus lands of their reservation.

THE President nominated Lieutenant-Colonel Richard N. Batchelder to be Quartermaster-General of the army; Rockey P. Earhart, to be Collector of Customs, District of Willamette, Oregon.

Foreign.

DURING the progress of the Magisterial election at Kalacsa, Hungary, serious rioting occurred. The mob having attacked the voting station, it was repulsed by the gendarmes with a loss of three killed and eight wounded.

THE English Government has withdrawn the licensing clause of the Taxation bill.

THE project to connect Berlin with the sea by means of a canal is causing great excitement in Germany. It is proposed to extend the canal as far as Stettin.

TRIPOLI is being devastated by locusts. The decomposed bodies of the insects fill the wells, infecting the water and rendering it unfit for use.

A NEW Government has been formed in San Salvador, with General Carlos Ezeta as Provisional President.

THE International Prisons Congress at St. Petersburg, Russia, closed its session. The Congress will meet in Paris in 1895.

AN explosion occurred in a paraffine warehouse at Lissa, Prussian Poland, completely destroying the building. Seven men were killed, twelve seriously injured and several others slightly hurt.

THE police of Berlin, Germany, have decided to refuse a permit to Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show on the ground that it is demoralizing to youth.

THE boiler of a steam engine belonging to Thomas Quick exploded on the farm of William Craig at Colchester, Canada. George Craig and Thomas Quick were killed and Frank Quick was fatally injured. Thomas Craig, Peter White, Frank Bonly and Lindsey, the engineer, were also severely injured.

THE large farmers of Pomerania, Germany, intend hiring Chinese laborers, and so counteract the increasing demands of the home laborers. Large orders have in consequence been sent to Hong Kong for men.

JUDGMENT was given at Winnipeg, Manitoba, by Judge Bain in the famous separate school case. The Judge upheld the law recently passed by the Legislature abolishing separate schools, and grants an injunction to restrain teachers in Catholic schools from holding religious exercises.

THE number of cases of cholera in Valencia, Spain, up to a recent date is 196, of which 113 have proved fatal.

ROCHFORT MACGUIRE, Home Ruler, has been elected to Parliament from North Donegal, Ireland.

SEVERE gales prevailed along the coast of Scotland. Three persons are known to have been drowned.

SIX buildings, including the Postoffice have been destroyed by fire at Rincon Cuba.

SEVENTY houses have been destroyed by fire in Oldenburg, Germany.

A LABORER named Mehmis and his two children were killed by lightning at Zodsdorf, Prussian Poland.

MAJOR WISSMANN, the African explorer, has been created a Baron of the German Empire.

ERZEROUM, Turkey, is reported to be in full revolt. In the conflicts that have taken place eighty Armenians and nine Turkish soldiers were killed and many on both sides were wounded.

THE Provisional Government of San Salvador has handed the administration of affairs over to General Guirola.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, has decorated Prince Hatzfeldt, C. P. Huntington's son-in-law, with the order of the Black Eagle.

A FREIGHT train was wrecked at Obergor Ridge on the Mexican National Railroad, and Engineer Thomas, his fireman, and a Mexican were killed.

THE Hon. Archibald Woodbury McLelan, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, died at the Government House, Halifax. His death was due to heart failure.

QUADRUPLE HANGING.

Four Murderers Hanged Simultaneously at Memphis, Tenn.

Frank Brenish, a white man, and Parker Harris, Ed Carr and Hardy Ballard, colored, were hanged in the County Jail at Memphis, Tenn. Brenish, Harris and Carr murdered their wives, and Ballard killed a street car driver. The colored men were hanged at the same moment, but as Brenish objected to going on the gallows with them his wishes were respected, and he was hanged later.

Brenish suffered death for a horrible crime. His wife had left him because of his brutality, and though he importuned her to return she refused. He met her on the street the evening of July 3, 1889. She was accompanied by her sister and her four-year-old daughter. As she attempted to pass him he spoke to her, but she stepped out of his way to avoid him. He sprang upon her from behind and cut her throat. Then he drew the bloody blade across his own throat. The surgeons inserted a silver tube and Brenish lived, but twice he endeavored to carry out his original intention by tearing out the tube.

Parker Harris duplicated Brenish's crime. He killed his wife August 7, 1889, by cutting her throat, and then attempted suicide in the same way, but recovered, and was duly tried and convicted.

At four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, November 9, 1889, Ed Carr entered the station house, pistol in hand, and announced that he had killed his wife, Sallie Carr. He gave as a reason that his wife was unfaithful to him.

Last Christmas, at eight o'clock in the evening, M. E. Pinkston, a street car driver, was stabbed to the heart by Hardy Ballard. Ballard boarded his car and upon being requested to deposit his fare advanced to the front platform and with the words, "Here's your nickel," stabbed Pinkston in the left breast with a knife. Death resulted in a few moments.

TURBULENT SALVADOR.

Death of President Menendez and Assassination of Several Officers.

President Menendez, of San Salvador, died suddenly, soon after the conclusion of a banquet given on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the entrance of General Menendez into San Salvador and the defeat of the Zaldivar faction. During the panic caused by the President's death General Marcial and several other officers were killed at the barracks. General Carlos Ezeta, the leader of the forces, is now in command. All is quiet at present.

General Francisco Menendez was elected Provisional President of San Salvador in 1885, after having defeated General Figueroa, and spoiled the schemes of Generals Barrios and Zaldivar for organizing a Central American Union, to which San Salvador was bitterly opposed. General Menendez was re-elected President in 1887, and his term would have expired in 1891.

He has been accused of tyranny in forcing into the military service the sons of some of the best Salvadorean families, and in imprisoning them and even causing them to be flogged when they resisted.

TWO DOUBLE MURDERS.

The Sight of a Tragedy Prompts a Man to Imitate It.

Two murders and two suicides occurred at Birmingham, Ala., during one day in disreputable houses. Charles Cato, a convict guard, shot and killed Lizzie Mitchell and then blew out his own brains.

Among the sightseers attracted to the house by the tragedy was William Tatum, a carpenter. The spectacle seemed to have a horrible fascination for him and he was greatly agitated as he gazed upon it.

The significance of his emotions was made apparent four hours later when he enacted a similar tragedy at another house of the same character. His victim was a girl named Annie Barney. He went directly to the house where she lived and shortly afterward shot her, and then turned the pistol on himself. The motive of both murders was jealousy.

A MIDGET IN POLITICS.

Colonel Leffel Will be One of the City Fathers of Springfield, Ohio.

Colonel Joe Leffel, the midget ex-museum freak, was elected a Councilman in a special election held in the Fifth Ward of Springfield, Ohio, to fill a vacancy. Leffel is the smallest official of the kind in the country. He is forty-six inches high, weighs sixty pounds, and is fifty-seven years old. He was elected in face of heavy odds, his opponent being H. G. Marshall, an extremely popular Democrat. Mr. Leffel was the Republican nominee, and polled more than the full vote of his party. His majority over Marshall was 130 votes. It will be rather ludicrous to see the midget in council, as he will be hidden by his desk when he takes the floor to speak. He married a midget, who still lives. They have two full-sized children.

MEXICO'S EXPORTS.

She Sends the United States $40,000,000 Worth a Year.

The official report of the Secretary of State of the Republic of Mexico for the fiscal year just ended contains some interesting compilations to people of the United States.

The total exports from Mexico were valued at over $60,000,000. Of this amount more than $40,000,000 went to the United States; $12,000,000 to England; $8,000,000 to Germany, and $3,000,000 to France.

Of the thirty-five custom houses El Paso stands first, Vera Cruz second, Progreso third and Laredo fourth. El Paso did twenty-five per cent. of the entire business.

DISABILITY PENSION BILL.

The Measure Passed by the United States Senate.

Text of the Bill as Agreed Upon by Both Houses.

The Disability Pension bill, offered by the Conference Committee on Pensions as a satisfactory compromise between the Dependent and Service bills, and accepted by the House some two weeks ago, passed the Senate by a vote of 34 to 18.

Mr. Berry made a speech against it. The practical effect of it would be, he said, to put ninety per cent. of the Union soldiers on the pension roll. He believed that, under the operation of the pending measure, the annual pension roll would be $200,000,000.

Mr. Gorman also opposed the conference report and said that if the bill became a law there would be a deficit of $100,000,000 in 1892.

Mr. Ingalls advocated the conference report. He was in favor of the removal of the limitation in the act of granting arrears of pensions. He did not care whether it cost one hundred millions or a thousand millions.

Finally the discussion closed and the vote was taken. The conference report was agreed to. Yeas, 34; nays, 18. Messrs. Call, Hearst and Turpie, Democrats, voted with the Republicans in the affirmative.

The following is the text of the bill as agreed upon:

An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of labor and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents. Be it enacted, etc.:

SECTION 1. That in considering the pension claims of dependent parents, the fact of the soldier's death by reason of any wound, injury, casualty or disease which, under the condition and limitations of existing laws, would have entitled him to an invalid pension, and the fact that the soldier left no widow or minor children having been shown as required by law, it shall be necessary only to show by competent and sufficient evidence that such parent or parents are without other present means of support than their own manual labor or the contributions of others not legally bound for their support; provided, that all pensions allowed to dependent parents under this act shall commence from the date of the filing of the application hereunder and shall continue no longer than the existence of the dependence.

SEC. 2. That all persons who served three months or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States and be entitled to receive a pension not to exceed $12 per month and not less than $6 per month, proportioned to their inability to earn a support; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Office, after the passage of this act, upon proof that the disability then existed, and shall continue during the existence of such disability, provided, that persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Pension Office may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves entitled thereto, receive the benefits of this act, and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim and receiving his pension under any other general or special act; provided, however, that no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period; and provided, further, that rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed under this act.

SEC. 3. That if any officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the army or navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion and who was honorably discharged, has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow without other means of support than her daily labor, or minor children under the age of sixteen years, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his army service, be placed on the pension roll from the date of the application therefor under this act, at the rate of $8 per month during her widowhood, and shall also be paid $2 per month for each child of the officer or enlisted man under sixteen years of age, and in case of the death or remarriage of the widow, leaving a child or children of such officer or enlisted man under the age of sixteen years, such pension shall be paid such child or children until the age of sixteen; provided, that in case a minor child is insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless, the pension shall continue during the life of said child, or during the period of such disability; and this provision shall apply to all pensions heretofore granted or hereafter to be granted under this or any former statute; and such pensions shall commence from the date of the application therefor, after the passage of this act; and provided, further, that said widow shall have married said soldier prior to the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. That no agent, attorney, or other person engaged in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting any claim under the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive, or retain for such services in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting such claim a sum greater than $10, which sum shall be payable only upon the order of the Commissioner of Pensions, by the Pension Agent making payment of the pension allowed, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of a pension or claim allowed or due such pensioner or claimant under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall for each and every such offense, be fined not exceeding $500, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The bill only required the signature of President Harrison to become a law.

MAN AND WIFE HANGED.

Mr. and Mrs. Potts Die on the Same Gallows at Elko, Nev.

One of the most terrible scenes in the history of death by the noose was witnessed in the Elko (Nevada) jail yard, when Josiah and Elizabeth Potts were hanged for the murder of Miles Faucett. Hardened men shuddered and turned pale as they saw the woman's head nearly cut off by the rope and the blood drench her clothing, while beside her swung in fearful contortions, the body of her husband. The Potts have been in jail over a year for a particularly atrocious murder on New Year's Day, 1888.

Faucett was a well-to-do bachelor, seventy years old, and born, like the Potts es, in Manchester, England. They were friends, but after Faucett's murder the Potts es disappeared and about a year afterward were arrested. At their trial, evidence, which was wholly circumstantial, showed that for the sake of ready money the woman had struck her victim on the head with an axe and then crushed his skull to prevent identification. Not satisfied with this the two cut up the body and the woman tried to boil it down, but could not on account of the stench. She tried to feed it to animals, and ended by burying the body under the house.

On the gallows Mrs. Potts stood erect, clad in a muslin suit, draped in black, with a red rose in her bodice.

The scene which followed the springing of the trap was awful and the spectators turned away, pale and sickened. Mrs. Potts was so heavy and her flesh so soft and flabby that when the rope became taut it cut through her neck, severing the carotid artery. A stream of blood gushed out from under her chin and coursed down over the white dress she had made with so much care. It was a spectacle not soon to be forgotten. The woman's form hung motionless, covered with blood and at its side swayed the body of her husband drawn up in frightful contortions which continued for fourteen minutes.

When the bodies were cut down it was found that there had been a narrow escape from an even worse spectacle. The rope had so far cut through into Mrs. Pott's throat that had the drop been a little longer her head would have been severed from her body. The muscles of the back of the neck alone kept head and trunk together. The blood was hurriedly wiped off the wife's face, and the remains placed in coffins.

THERE are many and increasing signs that the periodical rebellion of the English coal miners against their hours and wages is near at hand. In several localities in England and Wales the miners are already engaged in a struggle for better terms, and the miners at Barnsley, Yorkshire, to the number of 60,000, resolved to demand from their employers the concession of an eight-hour day.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

187TH DAY.—The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported.... The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered, amended and passed.... Several Senators expressed their opposition to the Geological Survey, which Mr. Ingalls defended.... Mr. Plumb reported the Postoffice Appropriation bill from the Appropriations Committee. It appropriates $72,461,699—an increase of $473,000 over the amount appropriated by the House bill.

188TH DAY.—Mr. Dawes introduced and had referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs a bill for the relief of the Cherokee Shawnee Indians.... The House bill supplementary to the act of March 22, 1882, in reference to bigamy was passed. It provides that all funds or property lately belonging to the Mormon Church shall be devoted to the use and benefit of common schools in Utah .... Mr. Morrill moved to proceed to the consideration of the Senate bill to establish an educational fund, and apply the proceeds of the public lands and the receipts from certain land grant railroad companies to the more complete endowment and support of colleges for the advancement of science and industrial education. Agreed to.

189TH DAY.—The Disability Pension bill was passed, three Democrats voting with the Republican majority.... The Agricultural College bill, with Mr. Morrill's amendment, was passed.... Mr. Blair introduced a bill to incorporate the Woman's National Industrial University and School of Useful and Ornamental Arts.... Mr. Call offered an amendment to the River and Harbor bill to increase the appropriation for improving the harbor of Tampa, Fla., to $100,000.... A conference was ordered on the Fortification bill, and Messrs. Dawes, Plumb and Gorman were appointed conferees.

190TH DAY.—The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed.... The Postoffice Appropriation bill passed without much debate, the few changes made by the Senate Committee being acquiesced in generally on both sides of the Chamber.... The Senate bills to adopt regulations preventing, and in relation to, collisions at sea, which embody the rules agreed to by the International Maritime Conference, were passed.

191ST DAY.—The bill for the admission of Wyoming as a State was debated.... Mr. Call was attacked for alleged breach of privilege in printing certain matter in the *Record*.

192D DAY.—The bill for the admission of Wyoming was further debated, but no vote was reached.... Mr. Hiscock introduced a bill for the erection of a fifty thousand dollar public building at Hudson, N. Y.... The Senate joint resolution to continue the unexpended balance for the free delivery service of the Postoffice Department ($69,439) up to June 30, 1891, for pay for extra hours' service of letter carriers, was passed.... Committees of conference were appointed on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Messrs Plumb, Allison and Blackburn were appointed conferees on the first, and Messrs. Hale, Allison and Blackburn on the second.... The following were among the bills taken from the calendar and passed: The House bill for a public building at Paris, Texas—cost not to exceed $100,000; the Senate bill for the relief of certain officers on the retired list of the Army, for their nomination and appointment to the rank to which they were severally entitled at the time they were placed on the retired list; the House bill providing for the sale of Navy Yard and United States Naval Hospital lands in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In the House.

147TH DAY.—Mr. Campbell reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a marine hospital at the port of New York, at a cost not to exceed $250,000.... The controversy over the Silver bill was continued all day, seven Republicans voting with the Democrats against the operation of the House rules. The House met at 8 o'clock P. M., but when a motion was made to go into Committee of the Whole to consider private pension bills, Mr. Enloe made the point of no quorum, and the House adjourned immediately, without transacting any business.

148TH DAY.—The House decided, by a vote of 144 to 117, to refer the Silver bill to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. The following Republicans voted with the Democrats against Mr. McKinley's motion: Messrs. Bartine, Connell, De Haven, Hermann, Kelly, Morrow, Townsend and Funston. These Democrats voted with the Republicans in favor of the motion: Buckalew, Dunphy, Fitch, Gessenhainer, Marsh, McAdoo, Mutchler, O'Neill (Mass.), Quinn, Wiley and Stahlnecker.

149TH DAY.—Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Brewer, Butterworth and Sayers as conferees on the Fortification bill ...Mr. Wheeler reported with amendments his bill to define the line of the Army and to increase its efficiency.... On motion of Mr. Grout, Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, the House went into Committee of the Whole on District business, taking up the Atkinson bill amendatory of the act authorizing the construction of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad in the District of Columbia. It was debated for four hours without action.... A bill was introduced by Mr. Watson appropriating $30,000 for the erection of a monument at Washington to the memory of John Ericsson.

150TH DAY.—The Silver bill was reported from the Committee on Coinage, and it was decided after a long debate to take a vote next day.

151ST DAY.—A motion to concur in the Senate Free Coinage amendment to the Silver bill was defeated—135 to 152—and a conference was ordered. Twenty-two Democrats voted with the Republicans and twenty-one Republicans voted with the Democrats.... Mr. Boutelle presented the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill, and made a short explanation of the details of the agreement reached in conference. Agreed to.... Mr. Dingley reported favorably the bill recommended by the International Marine Conference for the prevention of collisions at sea. Mr. Dingley also reported favorably from the same committee the bill defining the duties of masters of vessels in case of collision.

152D DAY.—Messrs. Lodge, of Massachusetts; Rowell, of Illinois; Hemphill, of South Carolina, and others, spoke on the Federal Election Bill.... Mr. Bingham, reported the Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill; and on his motion the House non-concurred in them. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Bingham, Ketcham and Blount conferees.... Mr. Dorsey reported a substitute for the bill for the incorporation of an International American Bank.... The bill providing that a leave of absence, with pay, for fifteen days in each year shall be granted to all clerks and other employés in postoffices of the first and second classes was passed.

A FATAL accident, which revealed a mystery, occurred on board the bark Ida at West Hartlepool, England. A sailor known as Hans Brandt, who had shipped as an apprentice at Pensacola, Fla., fell from the mast and was killed, and was then discovered to be a woman.

SPAIN proposes to celebrate the Columbus centenary in 1892 by an exposition at Madrid, in which the South American republics will be invited to participate.

THE MARKETS.

26		
NEW YORK.		
Beeves	4 25	@ 5 12
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@30 00
Calves, common to prime	3 00	@ 5 75
Sheep	3 70	@ 5 70
Lambs	5 75	@ 7 50
Hogs—Live	4 00	@ 4 30
Dressed	5	@ 6¼
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 35	@ 4 50
Patents	4 65	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	93½	@ 95¼
Rye—State	57	@ 58
Barley—Two-rowed State	68	@ 70
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	40	@ 42½
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@ 35
Mixed Western	33	@ 34
Hay—Good	55	@ 65
Straw—Long Rye	85	@ 90
Lard—City Steam	—	@ 5.65c
Butter—State Creamery	—	@ 16
Dairy, fair to good	11	@ 15
West. Im. Creamery	6	@ 13
Factory	5½	@ 10
Cheese—State Factory	7	@ 8½
Skims—Light	3½	@ 6½
Western	6	@ 7
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@ 15
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western	2 50	@ 5 05
Sheep—Medium to Good	6 40	@ 6 60
Lambs—Fair to Good	7 35	@ 7 55
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 95	@ 4 00
Flour—Family	3 85	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	91¾	@ 91¾
Corn—No. 3 Yellow	38	@ 38½
Oats—No. 2 White	33½	@ 33¾
Barley—No. 1 Canada	64	@ 65
BOSTON.		
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 25	@ 5 85
Corn—Steamer Yellow	43	@ 43
Oats—No. 2 White	35	@ 39
Rye—State	67	@ 70
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Dressed weight	4¾	@ 6¼
Sheep—Live weight	4	@ 5½
Lambs	—	@ 8
Hogs—Northern	4½	@ 5
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. family	3 50	@ 3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red, June	90	@ 90½
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, June	41½	@ 41⅝
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@ 34½
Potatoes—Rose	40	@ 50
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@ 15
Cheese—Part skims	6	@ 7

WESTERN CYCLONES.

A Tornado Cuts a Wide Swath in Illinois.

A Score of People Killed and Paw Paw Destroyed.

A tornado swept over the county about nine miles north of Mendota, Ill., in the afternoon and did great damage. The storm started west of Sublette, Ill., and traveled about ten miles in a southeasterly direction, hewing out a path about half a mile wide.

Hundreds of people were injured, and it was reported that ten lives were lost.

Ten houses were blown to kindling wood in the village of Sublette. A schoolhouse near Philip Slassinger's, north of Mendota, Ill., containing twenty-five children, was blown to atoms, and the teachers and pupils were found bruised and bleeding in the debris. Many farm houses were blown to pieces near West Brooklyn, Ill.

The town of Earleville, Ill., was struck by a tornado and eight persons killed. Many were wounded. The town is said to have been almost entir